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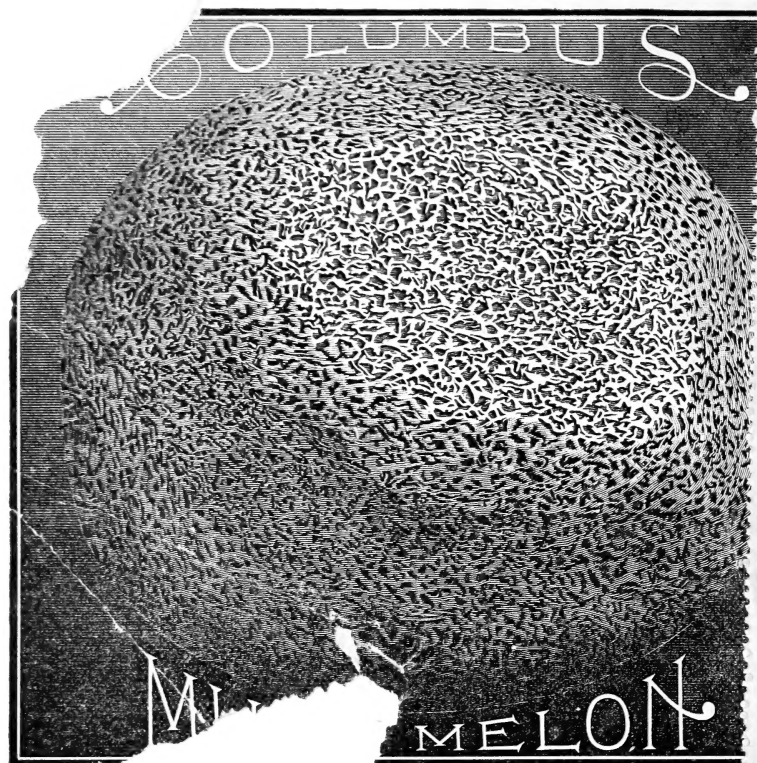
Crass seeds 53.

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E. Annab

McPHERSON, KA



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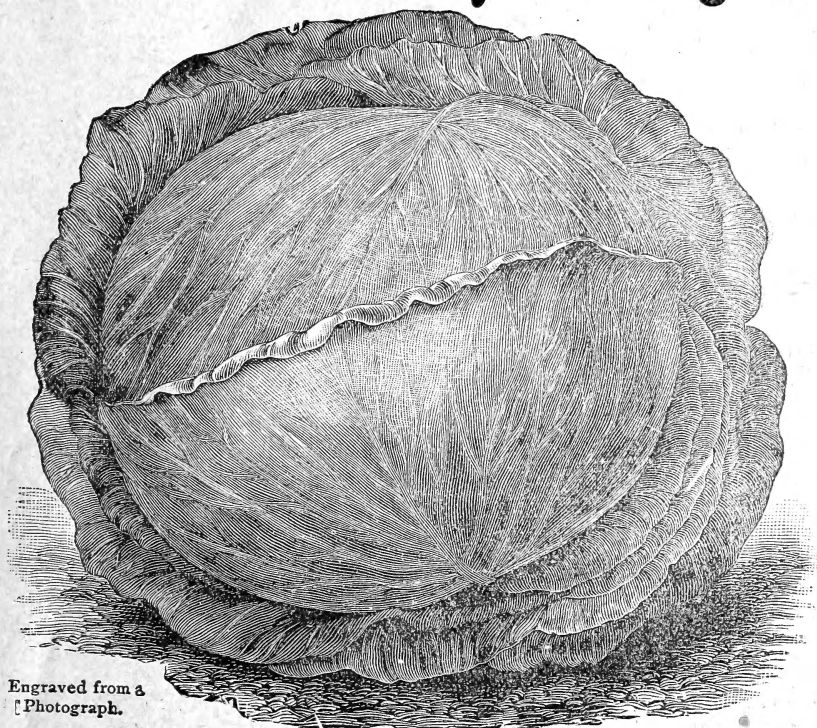
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cket,	-	-	10 cts.
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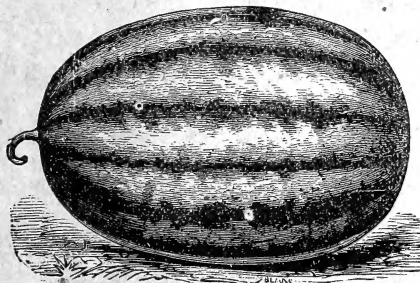
All-Head Early Cabbage.



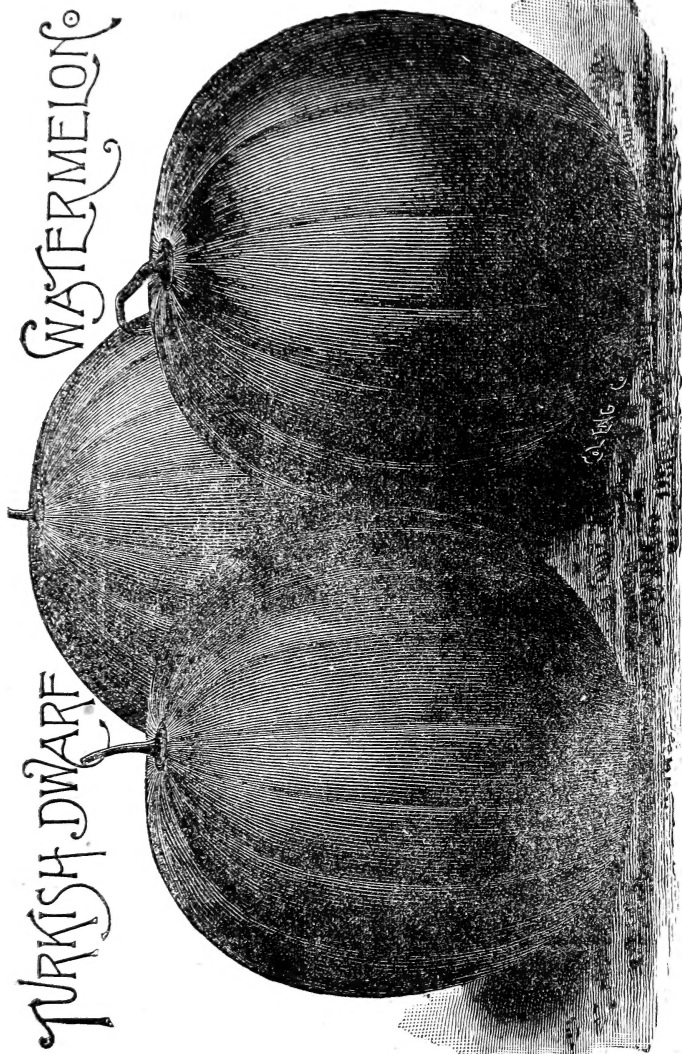
Engraved from a
[Photograph.]

THIS IS THE EARLIEST OF ALL CABBAGES—being at least a week earlier than any of the various strains of early summer cabbage, and fully one-third larger. Therefore more profitable to the market gardner. The All-Head early is unquestionably the nearest approach to a thoroughbred cabbage of any variety yet introduced both in regard to size and uniformity of development. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform, in color as well as shape and size. The main feature of a good cabbage is tenderness, and in this respect it surpasses all others. While All-Head Early is all that can be desired for earliness, it is valuable for late or winter cabbage. Seed sown in July and plants set out about the middle of August will bring heads large and solid. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; lb \$3.00.

Stoke's Extra Early Melon.

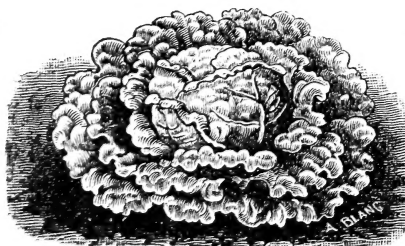


This distinct melon, is, without doubt, the *earliest of all*. Our illustration, made from a photograph, shows their shape, which is nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. The flesh is deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in *delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed* by any other melon. Their average weight is about fifteen pounds. The seed is very small, being only about half the size of other melon seeds. They are also much *more productive* than the larger sorts, and for family use are quite unequalled. Pkt., 10.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



This melon, which we now offer, is of Turkish origin. We find it distinct from any melon we ever grew. The color is a smooth dark-green, with stripes of light-green running from pole to pole. The latter gives the melon the appearance of being distinctly ribbed like a muskmelon, when in reality the ribs are barely perceptible. The melons are round in shape and will average about 10 pounds to the melon.

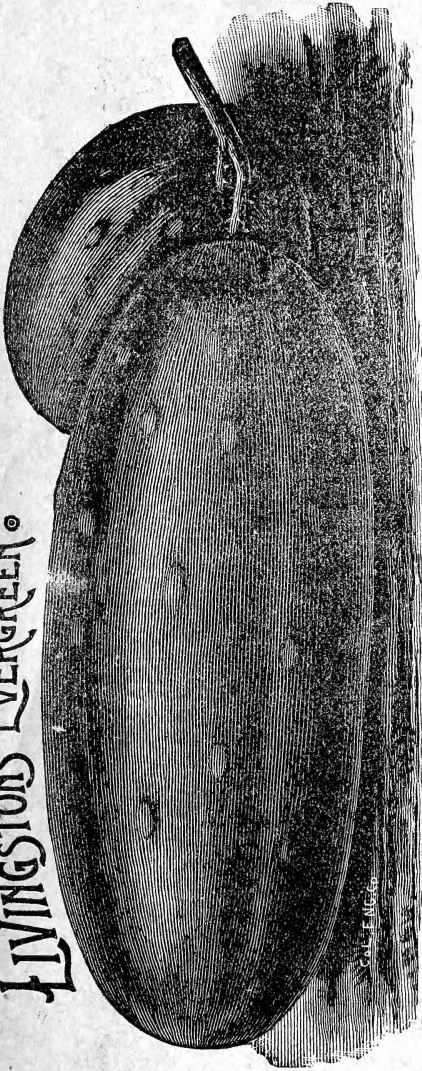
Pkt. 10c. oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c.; lb \$1.75.



Silver Ball Lettuce.

This Lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid and compact, with handsomely curled leaves, of an attractive silvery-white color, very rich, buttery, and stands a long while before running to seed. An excellent variety both for early spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c. postpaid.

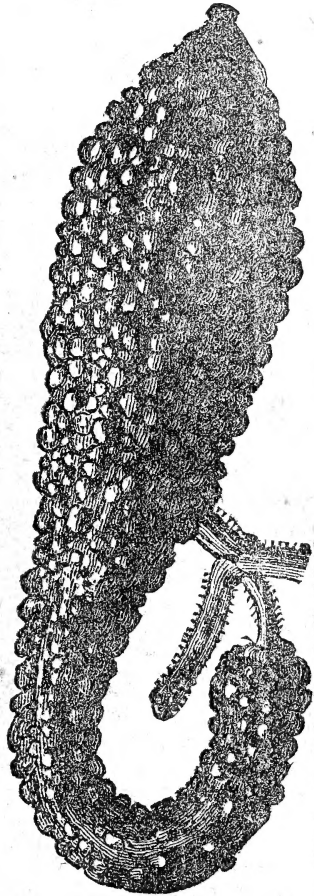
LIVINGSTON'S EVERGREEN®



Since the introduction of the famous Nicol's medium Green Cucumber, there has been no sort offered equal to it for pickling purposes. In the new Livingston's Evergreen, however, we have a superior variety in many respects. It possesses every qualification of a perfect pickle sort, very hardy and ever green, withstanding drouth, and bearing until frost. One grower says: "It bears four to one as compared with other sorts." A very strong grower, but extra early and the best in flavor, bearing firm, crisp fruit, either for pickling or slicing. Price, Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, lb \$1.35.

Giant Summer Crook-neck Squash.

This magnificent strain has been brought about by years of painstaking selection. It is a beautiful bright yellow and grows to a very large size: very early, and is a most profitable sort for marketing, because it grows so quick and large; keeps bearing all summer and commands good prices.



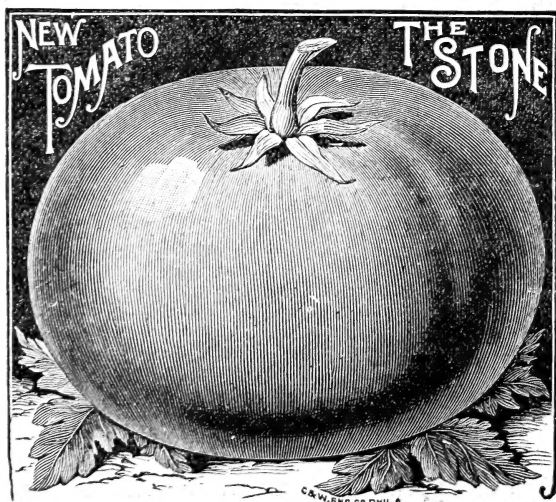
Pkt.....	5c
Oz.....	10c
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.....	30c
Per lb.....	\$1.00



This grand new Sweet Corn, is no old variety under a new name, and has given great satisfaction the past three years and has been universally pronounced decidedly distinct from any thing ever sent out before, besides one of the best Sweet Corns in existence. We have never seen a corn that will approach it in evergreen properties. Its yield is enormous. If the weather is at all favorable, the great bulk of the crop can be gathered at any time within a period of four weeks, and be found in fit condition for table use. It almost invariably yields two and very frequently three mammoth ears to the stalk. The cob is very white, compactly covered with large and very long handsome bright golden grains.

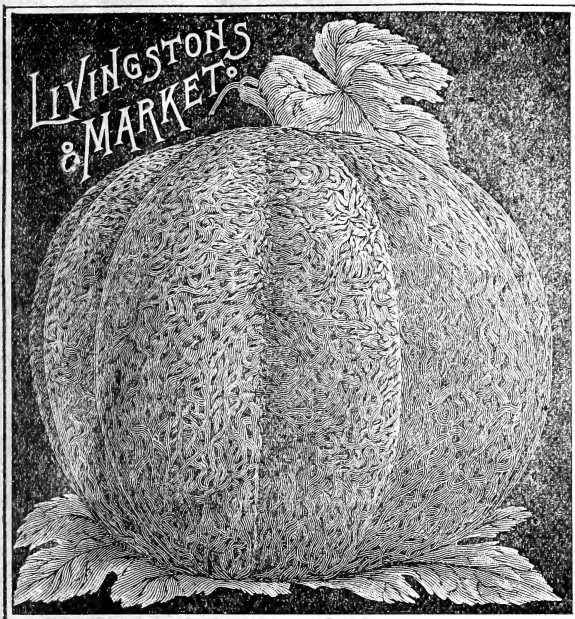
By MAIL—Packet, 10cts.; pint, 25cts.; quart, 45 cts.

By FREIGHT OR EXPRESS—Quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25.; bushel, \$4.50:



Livingston's New Stone Tomato.

The New Stone Tomato, ripens for main crop; is very large, and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper, without hard core; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded with very uniform specimens of fruit. For five years this tomato has been subjected to the most careful testing, and we have found it to possess several superior qualities and distinct characteristics. We believe it to be the coming tomato for market gardeners and canners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.



LIVINGSTON'S Market Muskmelon.

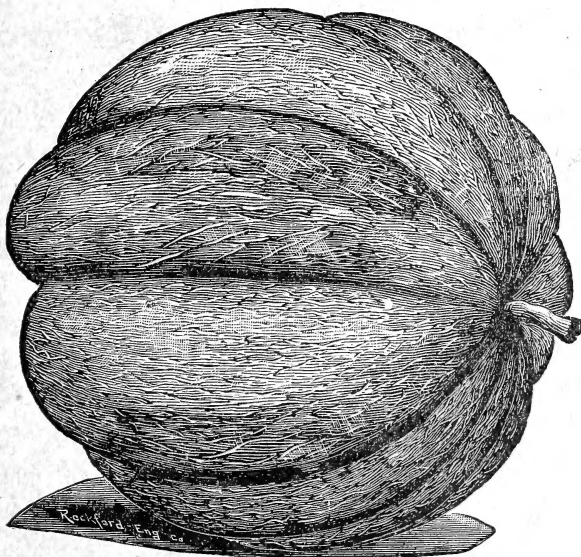
Many years was spent in perfecting this King of Melons, which is specially adapted to market gardeners' use. A most valuable and beautiful characteristic is the close, strong netting. In vigorous growth it surpasses Hackensack, Montreal or any other melon with which we are acquainted. This gives it great hardiness and ability to withstand drought, blight, bugs, etc. Its beautiful shape and handsome general appearance are remarked upon when placed side by side on the market bench or counter with any of the popular

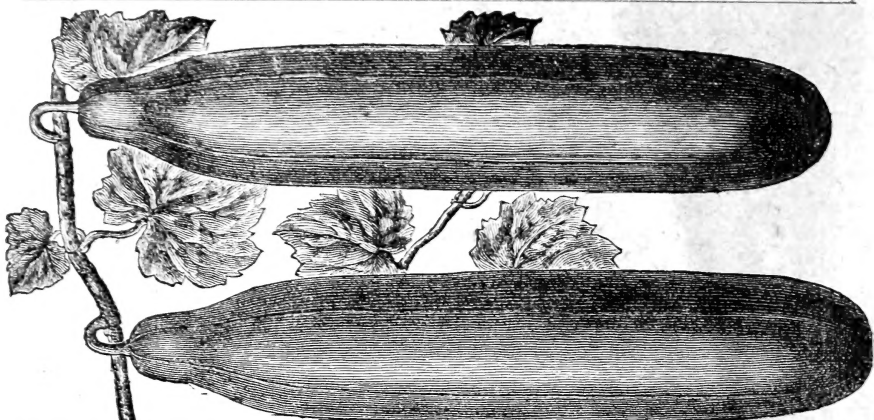
sorts of the day. It not only ripens as soon as Hackensack, but is more prolific, more uniform, bears longer and the fruit is more solid and of better flavor and quality; never bursts at the blossom end.

It is a green-fleshed variety with a small seed cavity, and remarkably little waste next the rind. We have no hesitation in claiming it to be the best variety ever offered for truckers and market gardeners. Seed very scarce. Pkt. 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.40.

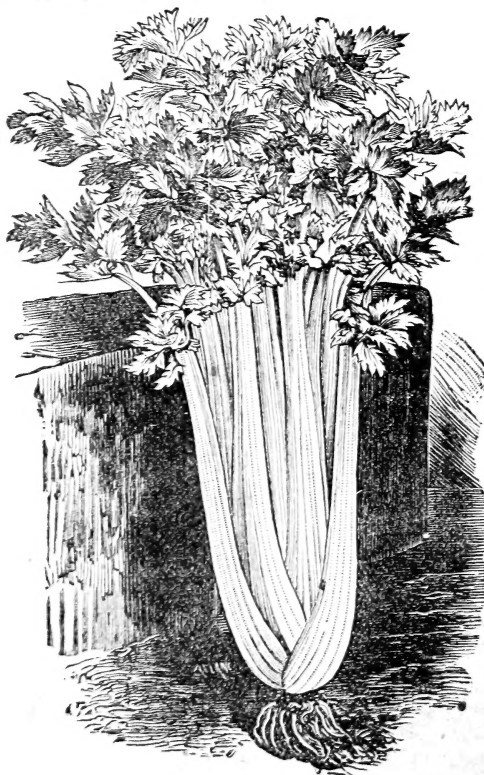
New Giant Muskmelon.

A very perfect, delicious, pure and desirable Melon from Mexico. Not a *Sport* to be found in a field of them. Seeds are mammoth in size, showing a distinct variety. Average size as large as a water-bucket. Outside it is light green, turning cream-white when ripe, with a beautiful salmon colored meat. Very rich and sweet, and never stringy. The flavor is pleasant, but not high nor rank. After several years of perseverance we have it absolutely pure. Lb., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.





NEW GIANT PERA CUCUMBER—As shown in the illustration, the cucumbers uniformly grow very smooth and straight, the skin is a beautiful medium green, perfectly smooth, free from spin- s and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe, when it becomes of a leathery brown color. They are very thick through, perfectly round, full at the blossom end, and of equal diameter throughout, except that they taper a little at the stem end. The green cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage; the flesh is entirely white, very clear, perfectly crisp, tender and brittle, with very few seeds and free from the obnoxious "green cucumber taste." The seed cavity is remarkably small, and the seeds are slow to form, that even large cucumbers, twelve to fifteen inches in length and three inches in diameter, are still equally as firm and crisp as smaller specimens, the seeds being yet almost unformed. Per pkt. 5c., oz., 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; postpaid.



KALAMAZOO

CELERY.

The most solid-crisp-eating and delicious flavored variety. The most perfect type of Dwarf White Celery known. It is perfectly distinct and is of a beautiful cream white color throughout, attains a very large size, is of quick growth, stiff, close habit, (outer ribs standing straight and perfect as seen in illustration,) is remarkably solid, thickly and closely set, while, by reason of its neat growth, showy and handsome appearance it is a specially valuable variety for market. It is also a first-class keeper, and not only will it remain fit for use as long as any other variety of celery, but it will resist the effects of the most severe winter equally with any other celery in cultivation. For the use of hotels, restaurants, and other large establishments it is unequalled, there being scarcely any waste in dressing it for the table. Pkt., 5c., oz., 40c., postpaid.

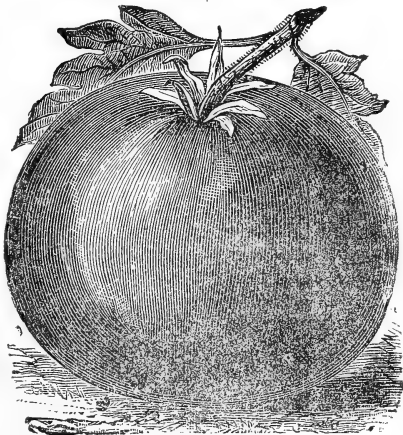


Livingston's Pie Squash.

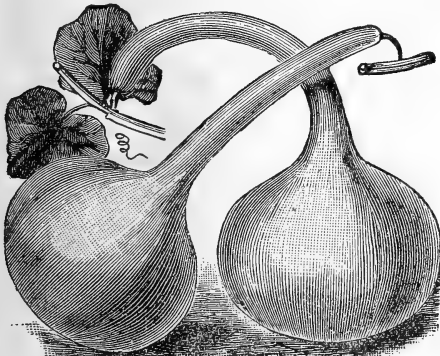
The New Livingston's Squash has already become a favorite with market men. It is exceedingly uniform in size and shape and just the thing for retailing. It has been kept in one family for a great many years and is preferred by them to any other for pies. The skin is russetty and of a dark orange color, making the appearance very attractive. The flesh is very thick, making them so heavy that they appear perfectly solid. It is sweet, and very fine grained, and unexcelled for making pies. It is of great value to market gardeners, and we hope to see it generally distributed. The seeds are quite small—about the size of Scallop Squashes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c,

The Melon Peach.

The fruit is about the size of a large peach; oval shape, and of a bright orange color, somewhat russetted. When it first ripens it is hard and has very little flavor but soon they become mellow and sweet and have a very rich flavor. When ripe the fruit falls from the vine; the flesh is very firm with a small cavity in the center and when peeled and the seeds taken out they much resemble peaches. For sweet pickles, pies or preserving they are superb. A few pieces of sliced lemon or a little lemon essence adds to their flavor and is usually desirable. They are easily cultivated wonderfully productive, and can be used in every way in which you would use a peach except they are not usually liked raw, although some consider them excellent simply sliced with a little sugar on. Pkt. 10c;



oz. 40c.; postpaid.



Gourds. ②⑥

Dish Cloth,

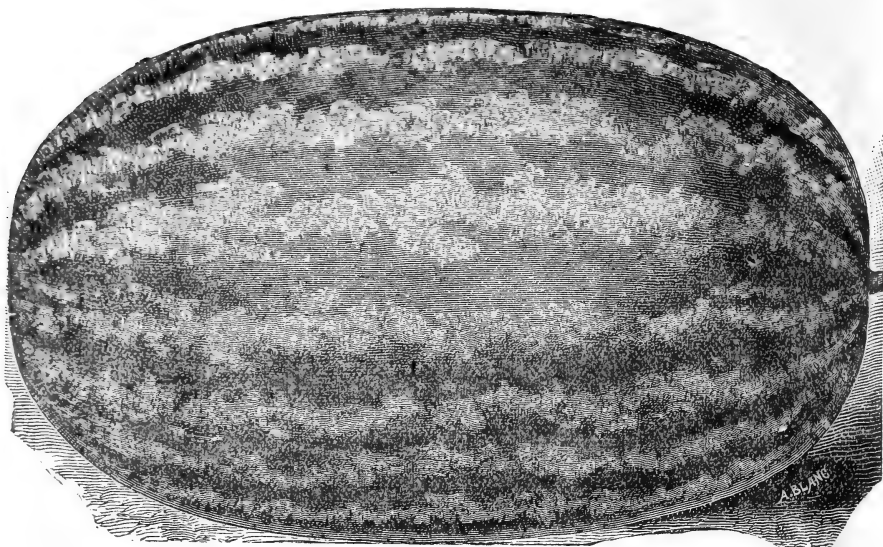
Sugar Trough,

Dipper,

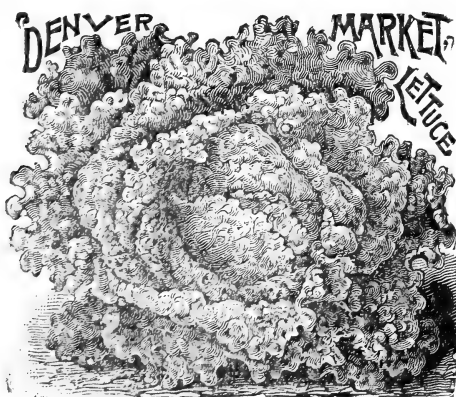
Nest Egg.

Each, - - - - - 10c. per pkt.

DIXIE WATERMELON.

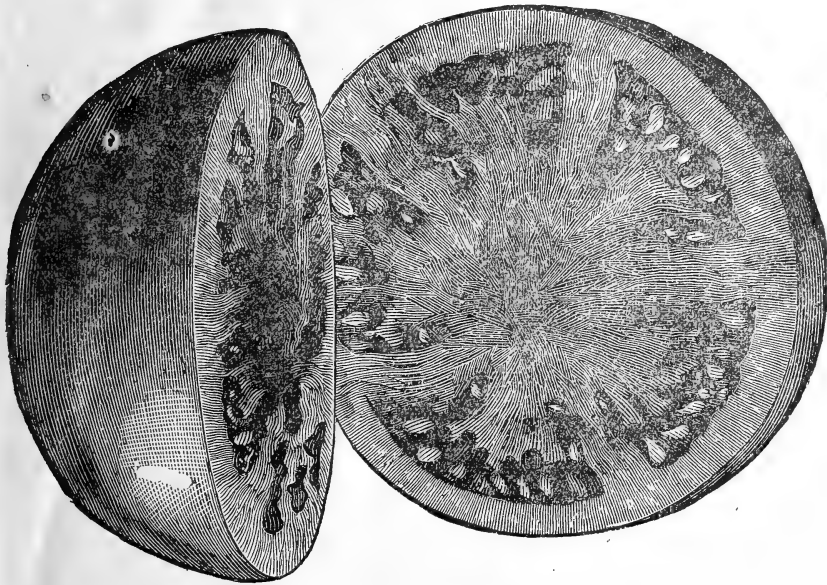


It is a cross between the **Kolb Gem** and **Old Fashioned Mountain Sweet**, made by one of the largest truck and melon growers of North Carolina, surpassing the former in shipping qualities and fully equalling the latter in fine eating quality and flavor, being a week to **ten days earlier** than either, with a remarkably thin rind, almost impenetrable, which preserves it for a great length of time, keeping three times as long as either before showing decay. Its great productiveness is shown from the fact that the past two seasons they matured from **six to eight large melons** to the vine, while Kolb Gem rarely produced more than two or three. The vines grow strong and rapidly with more laterals than any other melon and have the singular and very valuable quality of **rooting from every joint**, adding greatly to the productiveness and life of the vines. The meat is more scarlet, finer and of much better quality. These strong claims have been more than verified by ourselves and hundreds of other growers the past two seasons.



It is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savory Cabbages) and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson" but is more oblong. Pkt., 5c., oz., 20c., qr. lb. 50 c., lb. \$1.50.

LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED.



Below we Give Description as Given by Originator:

LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED is a princely variety and worthy of a prominent position along side of its renowned royal predecessors already bearing the Livingston name, which are well and favorably known to-day by everybody, because they were all that was claimed for them, and even better than people expected.

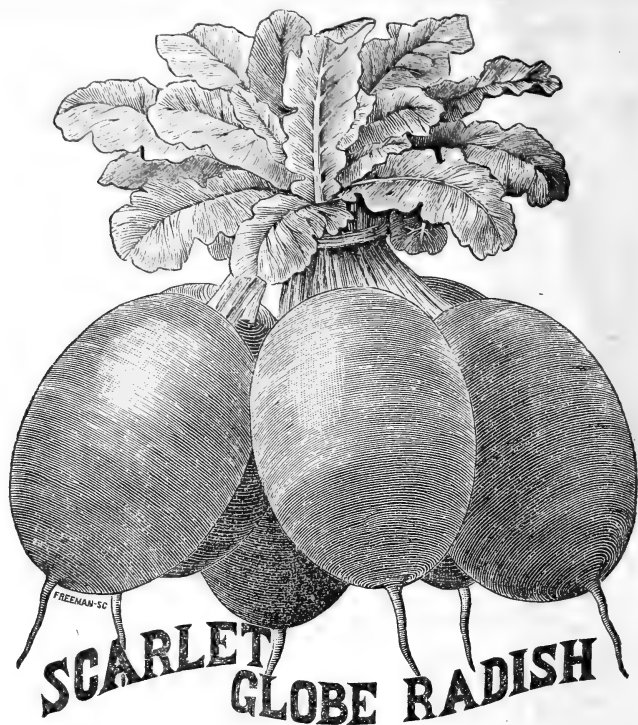
LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and of special value to the CANNER and CATSUP MAKER, for whose use we expect it to **eclipse all others**, because not a single point essential in a main crop variety, is lacking. Of late years quite a demand has sprung up for a tomato without any purple tinge and of a deeper red (the redder the better) than any variety now on the market, but from now on we predict this demand will cease, because the beautiful red color of both skin and flesh of LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED is exactly what is desired by both grower and manufacturer, and feel capable of judging the real worth of a tomato, especially when we have grown and seeded it for three years; besides we know in addition to this what it takes to acquire and maintain a tomato reputation like ours, of which, by the way, we are quite proud indeed.

Wherever LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED was exhibited the past season, it easily carried off the **Red Ribbon**, and everybody was attracted by its vivid red color and handsome general appearance, even when shown with collections of forty and fifty kinds.

We hardly deem it necessary to say more than what is stated above; however the public may rest assured of one thing; whoever grows LIVINGSTON'S ROYAL RED the coming season will not have fifty per cent. of their crop to throw away because they are "too rough" to be of any value in the market *now-a-days*, as is the case with several of the late much inflated introductions.

Price of Seed Saved From Selected Fruits.

By Mail, postpaid.—Packet, 10.; ounce, 30c.; quarter-pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.00.
All orders will be filled in rotation, and receive our usual prompt attention.



A favorite with market gardeners as a forcing radish, very early, handsome color mild flavor, crisp, juicy and tender: has a very small top, and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. It is also becoming an excellent variety for garden culture. A deservedly popular radish; Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c; lb 65c



Of immense size and most beautiful form, skin thin and of a rich blood red color, flesh white, fine grained, mild and pleasant. The first season from seed it will grow an onion from one to one and a half pounds; but to attain the full size the bulbs should be set the following spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c; lb \$2.50, postpaid.

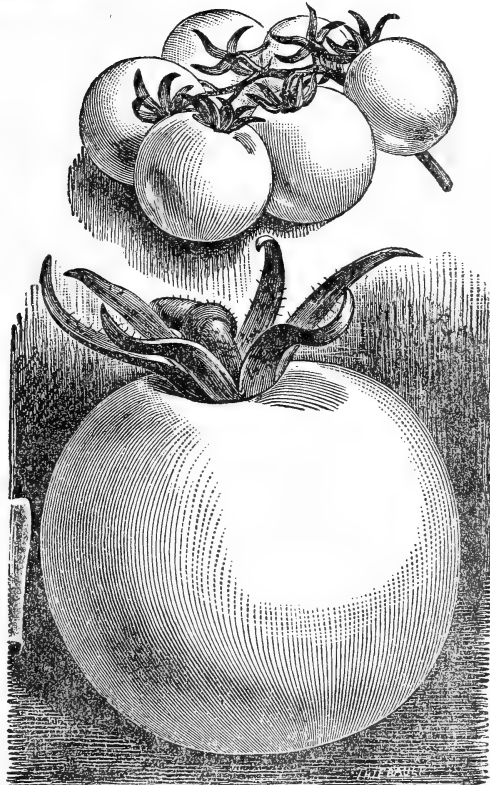


Henderson's
DWARF
LIMA BEANS.

This new Bean is at least two weeks earlier than the climbing sorts. It grows 15 to 18 inches high, and is as compact in form as an ordinary Bush Bean. The beans are the same size as the Sieva and are borne in profusion from early in July until cut down by frost. Per pkt., 10c.; pt., 40c.; qt., 75c.

Golden
 Ball
 Tomato.

It is a round golden yellow variety, and no other yellow sort except Golden Queen can approach it in quality. Smooth as an apple and of a handsome smooth gold color. It will stay on the vine weeks after ripening before rotting or falling off the vine. Pkt. 10c.; oz., 50c.



IN THIS ANNUAL we have arranged on the preceding pages a selection of choice vegetables. All of which are new varieties. But have been thoroughly tested and found to be of great merit. Of each we give you a correct description and also a cut of each which is a true representation. Of these 22 choice varieties you may select any seven you choose for 50 cts.; any fifteen you may choose for \$1.00.

\$1.00 ONE DOLLAR COLLECTION \$1.00
 —32 Packets.—**FREE, BY MAIL**—

At the Low Prices at which the Collection is Sold, we Can Allow No Changes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Beans—Golden Wax. | 17. Watermelon—Iron Clad. |
| 2. Beet—Eclipse. | 18. Muskmelon—Extra Early Hackensack. |
| 3. Beet—Dewey's Blood Turnip. | 19. Muskmelon—Livingston's Market. |
| 4. Cabbage—All-Head. | 20. Onion—Yellow Globe, Danver's. |
| 5. Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield. | 21. Onion—Red Bermuda. |
| 6. Cabbage—Surehead. | 22. Onion—Spanish King. |
| 7. Celery—Kalamazoo. | 23. Pepper—Ruby King. |
| 8. Celery—Golden Self Blanching. | 24. Peas—1st of all early. |
| 9. Corn—Corey. | 25. Pumpkin—Sweet or Pie. |
| 10. Corn—Stawell Evergreen. | 26. Radish—Scarlet Globe. |
| 11. Cucumber—Early Russian. | 27. Radish—Long Scarlet Short Top. |
| 12. Cucumber—Giant Pera. | 28. Squash—Busi Scallop. |
| 13. Lettuce—Curled Simpson. | 29. Squash—Sibley. |
| 14. Lettuce—Denver Market. | 30. Tomato—Livingston's Beauty. |
| 15. Watermelon—Kolb Gem. | 31. Tomato—New Stone. |
| 16. Watermelon—Turkish Dwarf. | 32. Turnip—Purple Top Munich. |

HOW TO ORDER.—Always use the order sheet and printed envelope sent with catalogue, if possible. Write plainly, keep a copy of your order, and be sure to sign your name plainly and give Postoffice, County and State; also Express office, if different from postoffice. If you do not receive your seeds in reasonable time, write us, telling when and what ordered, amount of money sent, etc.

PLEASE ORDER as early as possible, because our stocks will be complete and you will be sure to get what you send for, and what is of more importance to you, the seeds will be on hand for planting just when you need them.

MAKE REMITTANCE by Postal Note, Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft on New York or Kansas City, or by Express. Small remittance may be made in Postage Stamps. Our terms are strictly cash with all orders. We will send no goods C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter of the amount of the order sent, and then orders must amount to \$5.00 or over.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—McPherson is located almost in the center of the state, and enjoys all the advantages of a railroad center, having the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads; all of which give us jobbing freight rates. The Wells Fargo, Pacific and U. S. Express. This gives us unequalled shipping facilities, with lowest rates to all parts of the State; besides, you have the assurance of getting your orders in the quickest possible time.

When goods are to be sent by freight or express, give plain shipping directions otherwise we use our best judgment in regard to the matter.

E. ANNABIL & CO.;

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

E. ANNABIL & CO.'S



Descriptive Price List



SEED ANNUAL

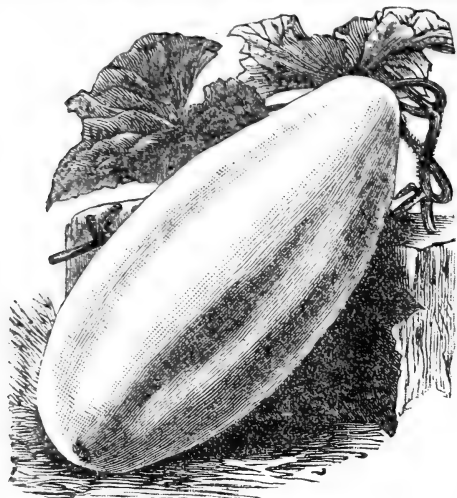
1893.



WE take pleasure in placing in your hands our Illustrated and Descriptive Seed Annual. The past has been a

Season of Unexceptional Prosperity

with us, hence we present to you what we believe to be a better Annual than ever before in the quality of the subject matter and the variety of choice Vegetables and Flower Seeds from which to make your selections. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we attempt to make our Annual what it purports to be—an *illustrated and descriptive list of things we offer.*



GENERAL LIST

Vegetable

SEEDS.

IN this department we offer a complete list of all known varieties of real value and exclude everything worthless, also leave out

an endless number of kinds for which there is no demand.

The Cultural Directions are plain and simple, and if carefully carried out success is sure to follow.

Market Gardeners, or other large planters requiring larger quantities of seeds than are offered, are invited to write for our Special Price List. In writing please state whether you are a Market Gardener, Florist or Dealer in Seeds.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL. Please bear in mind that the prices in the following list include prepayment of postage by us on all seeds offered by the Packet, Ounce, Quarter Pound, Pound, Pint or Quart, unless otherwise noted. Thus you have only to send us the catalogue price, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail, postage prepaid. If the seeds are to be sent by express, at the buyers expense deduct eight cents for a pound, eight cents for a pint, and fifteen cents for a quart. Half-pounds supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates.

PACKET SEED DISCOUNTS. This does not refer to seeds offered by weight or measure, but to seeds in packets only; nor does it refer to

potatoes, onion sets or bulbs,

For 25 cents you may select 6 five cent packages of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.

For 50 cents you may select 13 five cent packages of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.

For \$1.00 you may select seeds in packets (no ounces, remember) to the amount of \$1.30.

For \$2.00 you may select seeds in packets (no ounces, remember) to the amount of \$2.75.

For \$5.00 you may select seeds in packets (no ounces, remember) to the amount of \$7.25.

BULK SEED DISCOUNTS. This discount refers to SEEDS quoted in catalogue by weight or measure, and not to potatoes, onion sets or bulbs, as some mistook it last season, neither to seeds in packets:—

(On an Order of \$5.00.... 10 per cent.

On an Order of \$10.00... 12 per cent.

On an Order of \$20.00... 15 per cent.

ASPARAGUS.

1 oz. for 60 feet of drill.

This has become one of the greatest delicacies of the garden, and is as easily grown as cabbage if rightly understood. Seed should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before sowing. Sow in drills 1 foot apart; when 3 inches high thin out 4 inches in the row. Cultivate well through the summer; plants will be ready to set out next spring. The permanent beds should be made by deep spading, working in large quantities of manure—the more the better. Set the

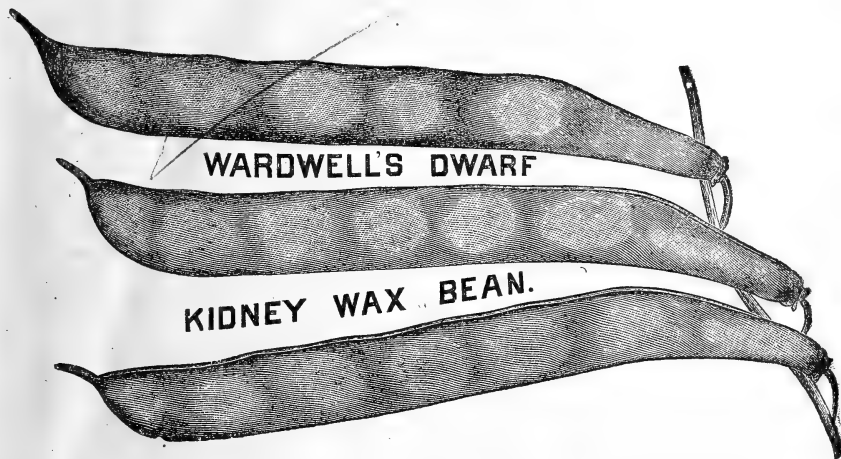
plants at 3 inches below the top of the ground. The shoots can be used the second year from planting the seeds, but should not be cut too closely until the third year. Salt is necessary to make good asparagus.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year from one to two inches in diameter. Color deep green, and crown very close. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

BEANS---Dwarf or Snap.

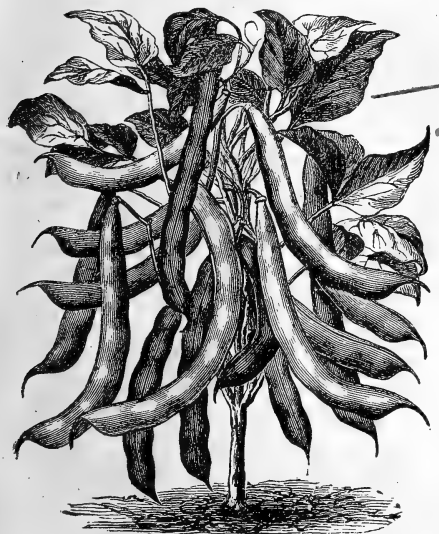
1 qt. to 100 ft. drill; 2 bu. to the acre in drills.

Bush Beans may be had in fine condition throughout the season by planting at intervals of two weeks—from the beginning of May until the middle of August—they should be planted in drills three feet apart and one inch deep.

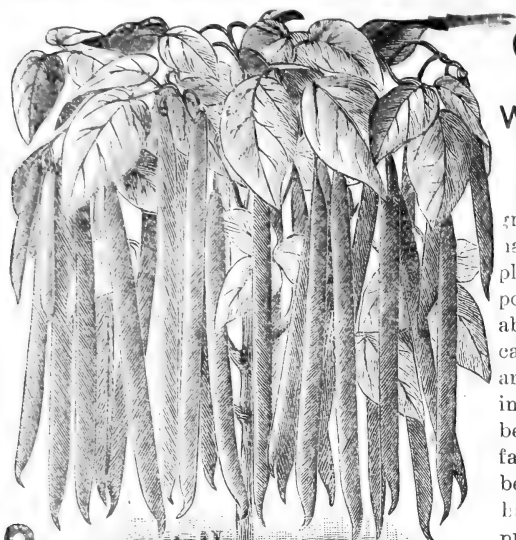


Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive. Pods long, broad, flat and of a delicate waxey yellow, brittle and entirely stringless. Beans white, with two shades more or less visible and a distinctly kidney shape. Prepared for the table it has a fine buttery flavor, and is destined to become the leading snap bean, as well as a strongly endorsed winter shelled sort. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax, and equally as early, a most acceptable improvement. Per pkt., 5c.; qt., 40c.; post paid. Bp express, qt. 30c.; bushel \$6.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.



Habit of growth similar to the regular round pod Red Valentine; so long known to the trade. Fully two weeks earlier; much more prolific; pods unusually thick and fleshy; of the finest quality, unequaled in the uniformity of ripening. Nearly the whole crop can be taken at one picking, making this the most desirable for market gardeners, as its earliness and evenness in growth enables them to market their entire crop before the ordinary Red Valentine is in condition for the first picking. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1. 25.



CANADIAN WONDER BEAN

CANADIAN WONDER BEAN.

This dwarf bean is of such great value as to fully justify the name "Wonder." In growth, the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in marvelous abundance, are very tender, delicate in flavor, of beautiful shape and grown from twelve to sixteen inches in length. For string beans it is sure to become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans (cooked like Lima beans) hardly any other variety can approach it in rich delicious flavor and handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.

Early China or "Red Eye"

When green they are thin-skinned, mealy and excellent, and when dry they are one of the best for baking; per pkt., 5c.; qt., 35c.; bush., \$4.00.

Golden Wax—Very showy, productive and hardy, of excellent qualities. Beans medium size, oval, white; more or less covered with two shades of purple red, six days earlier than the ordinary wax. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; pk., \$1.50.

Selected German Black Wax

Bean—Very productive, and one of the best varieties for early market; pods when fit for use, are of a beautiful yellow waxey color, and fine quality, tender and delicious, boil as rich as butter, and when highly seasoned, are luscious; very popular with market gardeners for use as snaps, nearly all the pods being fit for use at the same time, but it needs rich soil and good cultivation. Our stock is strictly pure and free from runners. Per pkt., 5c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; bush., \$6.00.

Early Mohawk—Early, productive and hardiest of all. Pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young, of good quality; beans long, kidney shaped, yellowish-drab with dark marks about the eye. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.25.



Refugee or Thousand and One.

Refugee or Thousand and one

One of the most prolific snap-sorts in cultivation. Hardy; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.00.

Large White Kidney or Royal Dwarf

A good shell Bean for winter use. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.25.



Early Yellow Kidney or Six Weeks—One of the earliest and an excellent and productive string bean. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk. \$1.00.

BEANS--Pole or Running.

These are not so hardy and require more care and cultivation than the bush beans, and, as a rule, should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and from 4 to 6 seeds in a hill.

Large Lima—The most delicious bean grown. Plant in warm sandy soil after all danger of frost is over. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; pk., \$1.75.

Tall German Wax or Indian Chief (Black Seeded).—A good snap-sort, pod flat, waxy, maturing in sixty days from planting. Pkt., 5c., pt., 30c.; qt., 55c.; pk., \$2.00.

White Dutch Case Knife—Beans kidney-shaped, white; very prolific, with broad, long pods. An excellent variety for planting with corn. Pkt. 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.50.

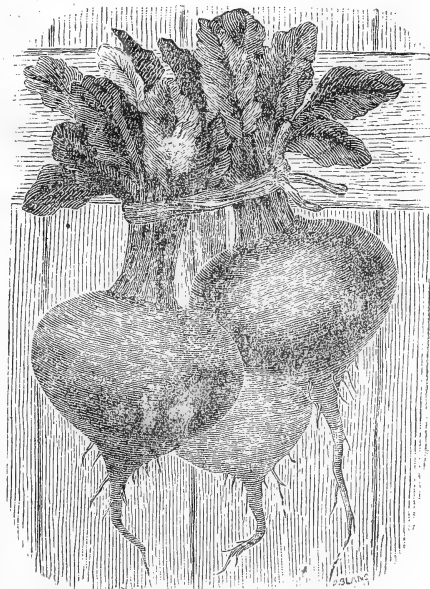
BEETS.

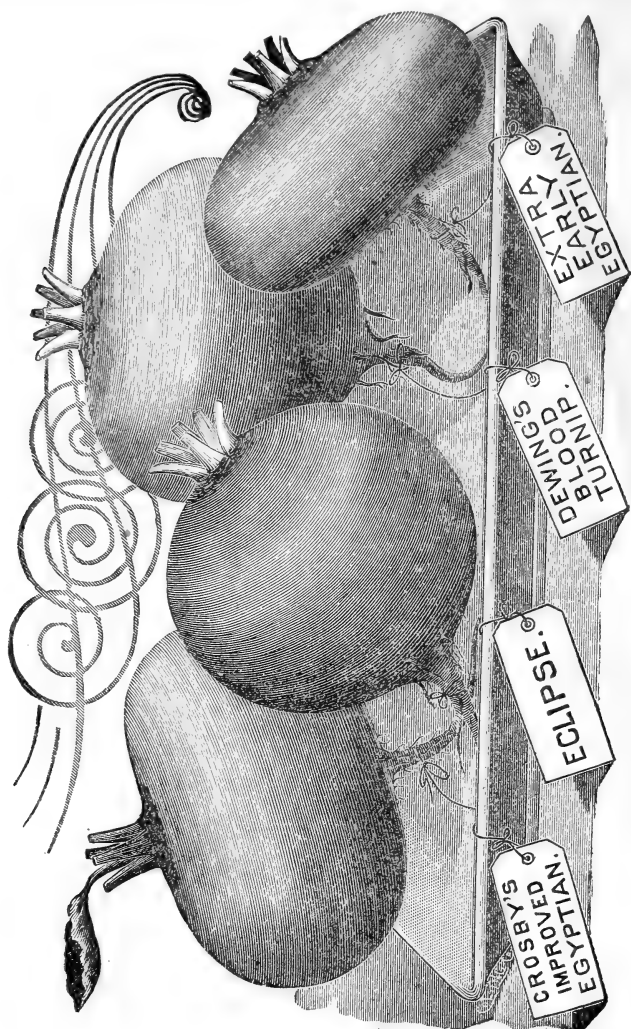
8 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, in a deep, light and rich sand loam. Thin out, so that plants will stand five or six inches apart. Should be sown for early crop as soon as the ground is warm and in good condition. For winter crops sow about July 1st. Will keep well all winter if stored in the cellar or buried outside like potatoes.

Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip Beet

The result of a careful selection for a number of years past from the Dewing's Beet, by Edmunds, one of the oldest and best known market gardeners in Massachusetts. The seeds grown by him have for several years past been in great demand locally by the best market gardeners in Massachusetts, and is far superior to any other strain of Blood Turnip. Of handsome, round shape, the skin is very deep, blood-red in color, the flesh also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. The beets grow regularly, of good, market size, not growing over large and coarse as do many sorts of the turnip beet when they have plenty of room. This characteristic, together with the fact that the top grows very small, and having but a single tap root, allows their being grown very near together. They mature early and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch beet in the markets. Large pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c., lb., 70c.



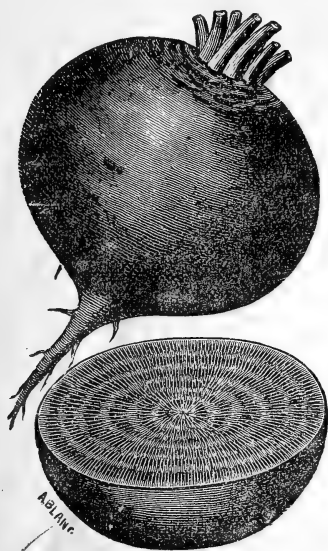


Eclipse—An improved extra early sort. Tops small, dark red, shading to green on outside. Roots nearly round, with small tap roots, and very small collar. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c.

Extra Early Egyptian—The earliest variety grown, and very valuable on that account. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60.

Dewing's Blood Turnip—An excellent red turnip beet, about a week earlier than the blood turnip; flesh rich in color, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Bassano—An early good beet, tender and juicy, flesh white and rose, when sown late; keeps late in winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.



Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip—An old favorite. Early, productive and of a good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Long Red Mangold Wurzel—A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. Color light red, flesh white and rose colored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

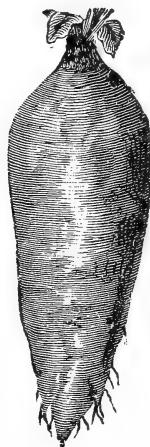
Champion Yellow Globe—This variety is much esteemed for its smooth, globe-shaped roots, which grow to a large size; a favorite for all stock feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

White Sugar Beet or Silesian—Grown extensively for feeding stock; also for the extraction of sugar. Pkt., 5c., oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; lb. 50.

Imperial Sugar—An important variety from France, largely grown for stock and sugar. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50.

Bastian's Blood Turnip—Highly esteemed by market gardeners, extra early, flesh tender and retains its fine blood-red color when cooked. Pkt. 5c. oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20., lb. 60c.

Long Blood—One of the best and most popular table beets especially for autumn and winter use. A good keeper and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c., oz., 10., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60.



Long Blood.

Mammoth Mangel—Truly a mammoth sort; in rich ground it yields enormously, none better for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets—For feeding stock.

This is a Money Crop—Because of the ease with which immense quantities can be raised and turned into cash by feeding stock. Any land that will grow a good crop of corn will produce a good crop of mangels. The requisites to success are are good seed, thorough preparation, enriching the soil and clean culture.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet—Much superior to the common beet for greens, and if sown at the same time will be fit for use before them. Pkt., 5c., oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

1 ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

To grow this valuable winter vegetable successfully, it is important that the soil should be deep, well worked and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April in prepared beds, covering thinly and evenly; plant out in June, following the directions recommended for the cultivation of cabbage.

Dwarf German or Kale—Sown in autumn for "greens." Hardy, prolific; flavor similar to cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Dwarf Purple—Similar to the above except in color, which is a deep purple. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

BROCCOLI.

Sow early in spring and transplant and cultivate same as cabbage. The broccoli is similar to the cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Cultivate for the small head that spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed in some parts of Europe, but here it has attracted but little attention. Sow in seed bed middle of spring, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CABBAGE.

The cabbage requires a deep, rich, soil, and thorough working. For early use the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame, but seed for winter cabbage should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some of the large, late varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and in that case sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired and then pull up all but the strongest. Plant the large varieties three feet apart; the small, early, sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. The Savory cabbage have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn. Some gardeners grow plants for early summer cabbage in a frame in the autumn, protecting them with boards or matting during the winter. In mild climates cabbage can be transplanted in the autumn.



New Express Cabbage.

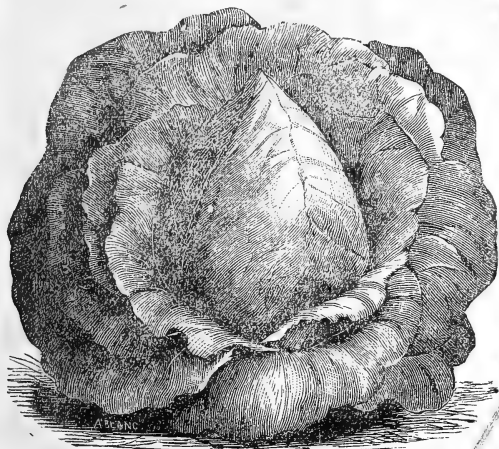
New Express Cabbage—

Produces fair sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seeds; does not form as large a head as "Earliest Etamps," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage for early market. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.50 postpaid.

Extra Early Etamps—

Ten days earlier than any other cabbage. Produces well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.75.

Our Cabbage Seed are all American Grown.



Selected Jersey Wakefield.

Selected Jersey Wakefield

—The favorite early variety for both market, gardeners and general use, pointed heads, solid, and really the best of all early sorts. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

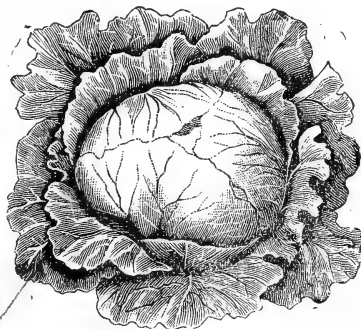
Early York—A very valuable early variety. Heads small, firm and tender of very dwarf growth, and may be planted eighteen inches apart. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Large York—Succeeds the Early York of large size. About ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb. \$1.00.

Short Stem Drumhead Cabbage

—Heads very large, extra hard, solid, round, flattened on top, uniform in size and shape, often attain twenty to thirty pounds in weight, and are always of the finest quality and a sure header. Cabbage growers in the south where so many varieties fail to head, will do well to plant the Short Stem Drumhead for a sure crop. It has a very short stem and grows very compactly, the leaves all turning in to form the head with very few loose leaves, thus allowing it to set close together. For large size, solidity, and fine quality, reliability of heading and handsome appearance, we can truthfully say that Short Stem Drumhead surpasses all other strains of winter Drumhead Cabbage, and has become a general favorite wherever known. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—An excellent second-early sort. Heads medium size, solid, flat, grows low on stump, and is of good flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

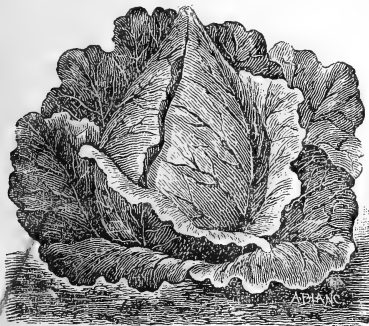


Henderson's Early Summer.

Henderson's Early Summer

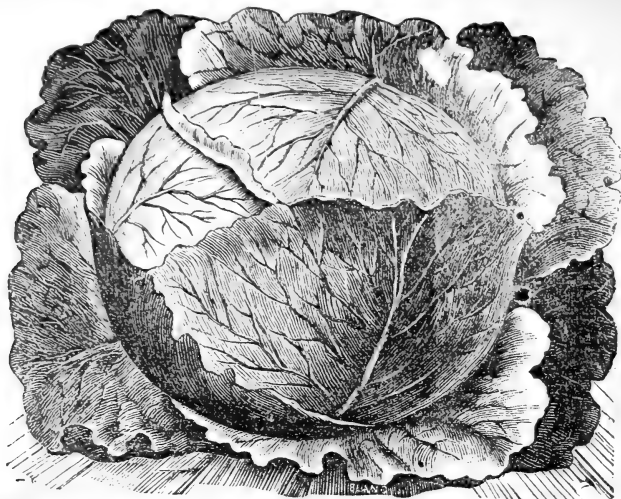
This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners. As shown in the illustration, forms large, solid, round compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average over double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. The leaves turn into the head so completely that about twelve thousand plants may be set to the acre, making a very profitable crop, it is also a good, reliable sort for late crop. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb. \$2.50.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest cabbage known. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb. \$2.00



Early Winningstadt—One of the surest headers grown; cone-shaped and remarkably hard and solid, desirable for both early and late, quality excellent. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

All Heads - Sure



Choice Large Late Flat Dutch (American.)

This is the most popular variety and more largely grown than any other; the largest and most compact heads of any strain offered. Everybody knows of its good qualities, and the stock we handle has been especially grown for us under our personal supervision. We confidently recommend it. (See cut.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead—The Drumhead is a large fall and winter variety, with a broad flat head, short stump tender and good flavored and an excellent keeper, grown extensively for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Surehead—Produces large round flattened heads of Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops. We do not hesitate to recommend it for the market or kitchen garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Fottler's Brunswick—A most excellent variety, low on stump, heads solid and compact; sure to head. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Cannon Ball—This cabbage is so called because the head is so round and almost as hardy and heavy as a cannon ball, a second early variety. The heads when fully grown attain the size of from six to eight inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

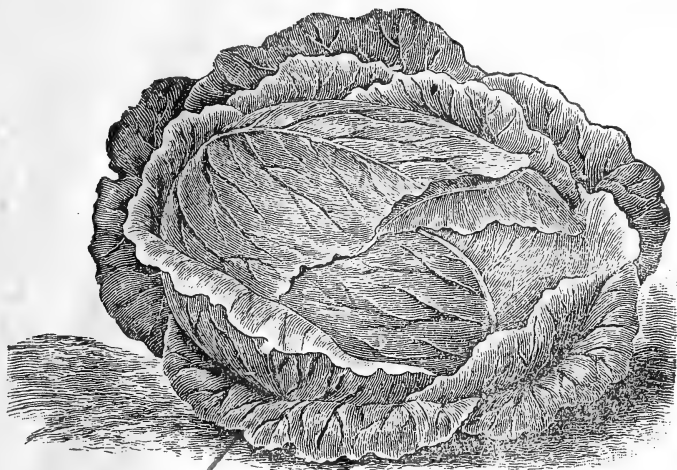
Stonemason—Characterized by its sweetness and delicacy of flavor, and by its reliability in forming a large head. Very hardy, and will endure the cold of extreme northern climate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Excelsior—The Excelsior is medium early, following the Henderson Summer in close succession. Somewhat resembles Fottler's Brunswick, but much larger. Another remarkable quality is that it never cracks and planted in July makes an excellent winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Drumhead Savoy—A large cabbage of the Savoy or curled variety. A very superior and delicious cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

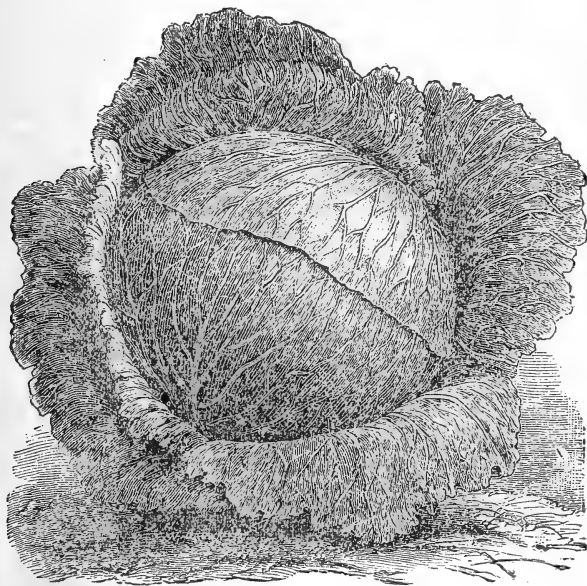
Early Red Dutch—Early variety. Will make fine winter cabbage, if sown quite late in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Late Red Dutch—Similar to above but later. Used for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



FALL SEASON.

Similar in form to the Stonemason, solid compact, said to be as early and larger than the Henderson's Summer, comparatively new, wherever tried has given surprising satisfaction. Pkt. 5c; oz, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75; lb, \$2 50.

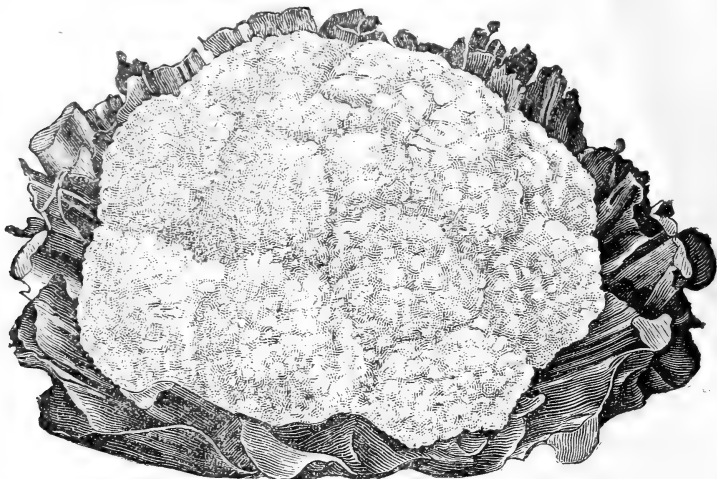


EARLY DEEP HEAD CABBAGE.

A desirable second early variety. It is fully as early as the Brunswick, while the heads are as large, round, and considerably deeper. Leaves wrap entirely around the head and do not droop in hot weather as much as other varieties. It is also heavier bulk for bulk, than any other second early cabbage, and brings better prices in the market on account of its handsome appearance. A splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, 2.50; postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

A good, extra rich soil is essential for the successful cultivation of this most delicious vegetable; our most experienced cultivators, however, acknowledge the advantage of a cool, moist season. Pursue the same general directions as recommended for growing cabbage, watering liberally during the dry weather. An occasional application of liquid manure is beneficial.



Henderson's Early Snowball.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and with short outer leaves. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.50.

Extra Early Paris—Highly esteemed for its earliness and reliability to head. Its hardiness, pure heading and compact growth, makes it the best for forcing or wintering over. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Erfurt—An extra early variety much prized for early market use. Scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, and can be planted twenty inches apart each way. The best for early market and family use. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.50.

CORN SALAD OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Used as salad and sold extensively in the New York and Philadelphia markets. Sow early in the spring, in drills 1 foot apart. If for early spring use, sow in September. Cover with hay or straw as soon as cold weather commences, and it will winter over same as spinach.

Large Seeded Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb 25c; lb \$1.00

CHICORY.

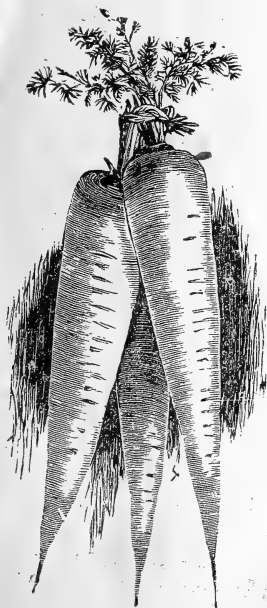
Large Rooted or Coffee—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for similar use. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared in rich, friable soil in drills eighteen inches apart in garden and two and one-half in field ultn re. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb 20c; lb. \$1.00

CARROT.

3 to 4 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Deeply tilled soil, of a light, sandy nature, is the most suitable for carrots. Avoid sowing on newly manured ground, which has a tendency to produce forked roots; the land should, therefore, be manured the previous season. For early crops sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and for later crops, from the beginning until the end of May, in rows fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants to five inches, and keep the surface open by the frequent use of the hoe.

White Belgian—Grows one-third out of ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top, flesh rather coarse; grown extensively for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50.

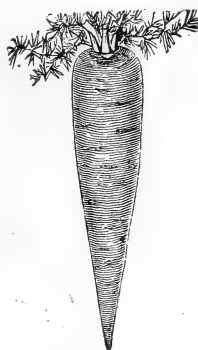


Long Orange.

Long Orange—Standard sort; roots long and smooth; suitable for stock feeding and table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Early French Forcing—This variety has two things very much in its favor, namely: Its extreme earliness and fine flavor; stump rooted and grows about two inches in length. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Early Scarlet Horn—Best for early planting out of doors. Top small; coarsely divided; roots tapering abruptly to small top, orange red, flesh thick, with distinctly yellow core. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Danvers Half Long—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Roots are large, but short, tapering abruptly to a point; very uniform and handsome, flesh deep orange, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Oxheart or Half Long Guerande—This

Danver's Half Long. French carrot is one of the most valuable, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter three to four inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CELERY.

This is one of the best, if not one of the finest of salad plants. Although largely grown at the present time, still its production should be greatly increased. No dinner table is now regarded furnished without its well filled celery dishes. It may be grown in any garden with very little labor; and especially the dwarf varieties which really do not require to be grown in trenches. Sow seed in hot beds or in a box in the house, or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked, and when the plants are four to six inches high, make trenches a foot deep and four to five feet apart. Enrich thoroughly the bottom of the trenches, and transplant six to eight inches in trenches, and as the plants grow haul the fine earth up about them to blanch their stems. The dwarf kind may be set on the surface in rows three feet apart, and the stems blanched by hilling them.

Dwarf White—More desirable for private gardens than market, its dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching—This handsome French celery has fully realized all that is claimed for it and will certainly become a great acquisition to our already fine line of good celeries. It grows to very large size and is very stocky and robust. The stalks grow vigorously with large ribs very thickly and closely set. The large heart is of a beautiful golden yellow, and even the outer stalks are of a yellowish white color. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and of the finest flavor. Unlike other self-blanching varieties is an extra good keeper, keeping all winter. Pkt. 5c., pkts., 15c.; oz., 50.

Boston Market—The most popular sort in the market of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads instead of a single large one. Remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soil. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Henderson's
Half Dwarf.

Henderson's Half Dwarf—The best for general cultivation. Is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kind, while it is of much more vigorous growth, surpassing most of the large, growing sorts in weight of bunch. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Heart—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched the heart is of light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Pkt 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

White Plume—One of the new self-blanching varieties. White, solid, very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00.

POP CORN.

Premium Gem—An exceedingly handsome variety, yielding largely, very easily popped and sweet and white after being popped. Very productive. Pound 20c. postpaid.

Monarch White Rice Popcorn—We are now able to offer our customers a thoroughbred Rice Popcorn of uniform variety, and think it will be thoroughly appreciated. The above corn embodies the following characteristics. Great productiveness, uniformity of type, tenderness, whiteness, sweetness and greatest bulk after being parched. It bears three to six ears per stalk, weighs 36 pounds per bushel of ears when dry, and produces 1,500 to 2,400 pounds per acre. Do not fail to give this a trial, as it will please you. Pound 20c, postpaid.

CORN--SWEET.

1 quart of seed to 200 hills.

Corn may be planted from the beginning of May until the middle of July, in hills three feet apart each way, and four plants to a hill.

Always select a warm soil for sweet corn if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make at least a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides insuring a crop. We have taken the greatest possible pains to secure very choice sweet corn.



Early
Minnesota.

Early Minnesota—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well, ears rather small, long and pointed. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35; pk. 65c.

Crosby's Early—A most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of good size, medium length, sweet, rich, and delicate. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 65c.

Cory—This is a new variety which we can recommend with the greatest confidence. As early as the Early Marblehead, with longer and handsomer ears. The past two years have clearly established the superiority of this corn as an early market variety. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. 75c.

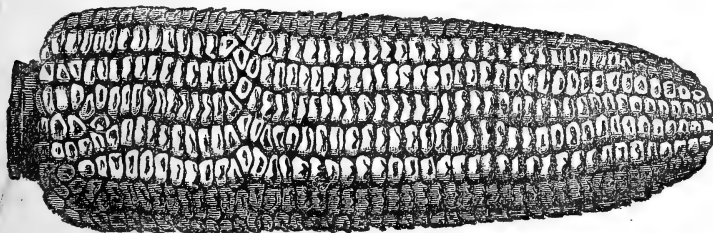
Early Marblehead—This still holds its place among the best early varieties, being very early with fair sized ears, of excellent quality. We cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 70c.

Egyptian Sweet—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks having from two to four ears each. It is especially adapted for canning purposes. Its season is about the same as the Evergreen. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35; pk. 65c.

Extra Early Adams—The earliest white corn grown, ready for use in sixty days, used extensively in the Southern and New York markets; height of stalk, 3 to 4 feet, can be planted earlier than the sugar varieties. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35; pk. 85.



Cory.

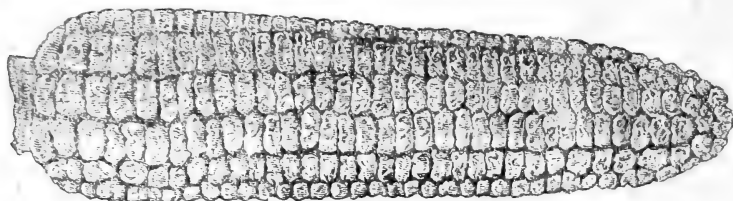


Mammoth Evergreen.

Mammoth Evergreen—This variety produces the largest ears of any corn with which we are acquainted. Quality first-class. For family use it cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35; pk. 65.

See Gold Medal Award

Moore's Concord—A good second early variety, excellent for market or family use, ears large and flavor unsurpassed by any of the early varieties. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 65c.

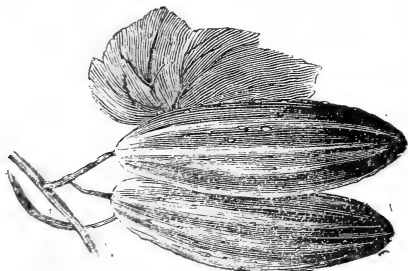


Stowell's Evergreen.

Stowell's Evergreen—One of the most popular kinds in cultivation. Can be planted up to July 15, and furnish a supply of corn for the table until frost. It is very productive, tender and sugary, remaining in condition for boiling a long time. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 65c.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground; they should not be planted in open air until there is a prospect of warm, settled weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. When all danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to a hill. The fruit should be plucked when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.



Early Cluster.

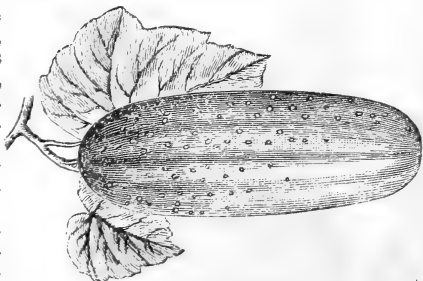
Early Cluster—Fruit short, producing the bulbs of the fruit near the root, and in clusters, not desirable for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

Early Frame or Early Short Green—Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit short, handsome, bright green, with crisp, tender flesh, and when young makes excellent pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

Early White Spine—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly, fruits uniformly straight and handsome, light green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

Long Green Turkey—A long variety used extensively for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c; lb 75c.

Boston Pickling—An early, short variety, of good form and very productive. One of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c; lb 75c.



Early White Spine



Improved Long Green.

Improved Long Green

—Produced by selections from the Long Green. The most popular variety in cultivation, vines vigorous and productive; fruit about twelve inches long, with few ends. The young fruit makes the best of pickles, and when ripe used largely for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

Early Russian—Earliest

and hardiest, fruit three or four inches long, small, oval, pointed at each end; covered with fine, small spines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$

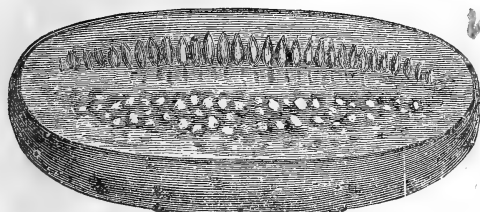
lb. 25c; lb 75c.

Gherkins—A very small, oval shaped princely variety. It is grown exclusively for pickling, it is the smallest of the varieties, and should always be pickled when young and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c; lb \$1.75.



Gherkins.

Siberian Cucumber—Absolutely the earliest Cucumber known. A startling surprise for market gardeners: nothing like it ever seen in a cucumber. Think of it! Cucumbers five inches long, grown in the open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free-bearing variety, and for early forcing purpose, or for slicing, it is the most valuable addition ever made. Try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Nichol's Medium Green.

Nichol's Medium Green

This new variety grown extensively throughout the entire states, has done admirably. It has already become a standard sort among large pickle growers, market men and for the family garden. It takes the first place as pickler, is second to none as a slicer, and is a good forcer. It is early, exceeding-

ly prolific, always growing straight and smooth, in color dark green, not medium green, but medium in size. The flesh is tender and crisp. We have a fine stock of the seed this season—our own growth—and we are offering it very low. Pkt 5; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

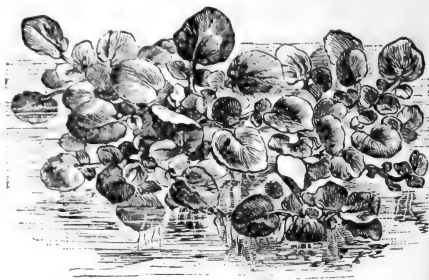
CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS.

A popular pungent salad, which should be sown early in the spring—very thickly in shallow drills and at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra Curled—The finest variety grown, the leaves are beautifully cut and curled, highly prized for garnishing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 60c.

WATER-CRESS.

This universally esteemed and exceedingly wholesome salad may be grown in any moist situation, but more successfully by the side of a running brook. The seed may be sown in May on the ground where it is intended to be grown, and the thinnings transplanted. The plants should be set not less than a foot apart, the cress will be fit for gathering the second year. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00



EGG PLANT.

1 ounce for 1,000 plants.

The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seed should be sown in hot-beds the first week in April, care being taken to protect the young plants from the cold at night. Plant out about June 1st, about two and a half feet apart, if no hot-bed is at hand, sufficient plants may be raised for a small garden by sowing a few seeds in common flower-pots or boxes in the house.



Early Round Purple.

Early Round Purple—The best variety in cultivation. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Long Early Purple**—This is one of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark brick purple, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

— **New York Improved Oval Purple**—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of a fine quality. Plants large, vigorous, with light green leaves; fruit very large, oval, deep purple, flesh white, tender, and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

— **Black Pekin**—Fruit globular, almost black; skin smooth, flesh white, fine grained and highly flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

KOHL RABI.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of both. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem. When used for the table, this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicious; but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Early White Vienna—The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Large White Giant—A good sort

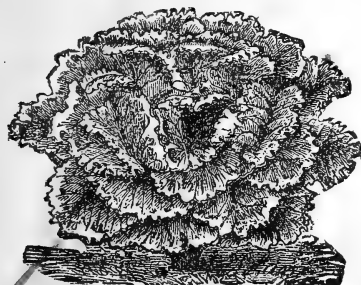
for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Large Purple Giant—Differs from preceding only in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

LETTUCE.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet few people know how inviting and appetizing it is when brought to the table fresh and unwilted, a condition in which it is rarely, if ever, in our markets, and which can only be secured by growing the plants in one's own garden. So we earnestly urge all our readers who can possibly do so, to grow their own lettuce.

CULTURE—The quality of lettuce depends largely upon rapid and vigorous growth; and to secure this we need very rich, mellow soil, frequent surface cultivation, and an abundant supply of water. For the earliest crop, sow under glass in March, and thin out the plants so as to prevent their becoming crowded. If it is intended to manure the plant under the glass, keep the bed quite close, giving frequent and abundant watering with liquid manure, and shade during very sunny days; if the plants are to be set in the open ground, give all the air possible without freezing the plants, and "harden off" by full exposure and withdrawal of water before transplanting. The plants should be set out as soon as a warm spot can be made very rich and mellow. At the time the plants are set out, sow seeds in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin out as wanted for the table until they stand eighteen inches apart. Give frequent hoeing, and if possible, water during any dry time.



Early Curled Silesian.

Early Curled Silesian—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad, long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

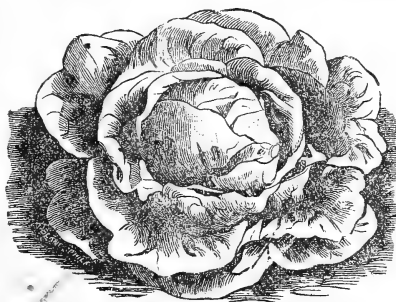
Black Seeded Simpson—The leaves of this variety are very firm and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head, very crisp and tender, standing the heat of summer well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Philadelphia Butter or Early White Head—Many prefer a thick leaved, smooth lettuce, and to meet this demand we present this sort. Plant part green, with many nearly round, thick leaves forming into a very solid, round head, which stands a long time without running to seed. Leaves very thick folded or puckered at the base, the inner ones blanched to a rich yellow color, and exceedingly rich and nutty in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson, White Seeded—An improved variety of the early curled, Silesia; good for main crop; the

earliest, and a desirable market variety Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Prize Head—Very large, stained with red, outer leaves curled, very crisp and tender, slow in running to seed. An excellent variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.

California Cream Butter Lettuce—A distinct variety of cabbage lettuce, very highly esteemed throughout California. It forms round, solid heads; outside the heads are of a medium green, slightly marked with small, brown spots; within, the leaves are of a rich cream-yellow color, most refreshing in appearance, and particularly rich and buttery to the taste. The heads are of good size, compact, very hard and solid. It is medium early, and one of the very best summer varieties of head lettuce. It is a blackseeded variety, and the grower says it stands summer heat better than the Philadelphia Butter, the Deacon or any other white-seeded lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Silver/Earl

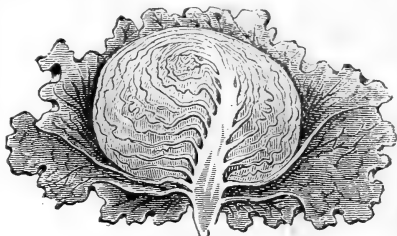
Early Tennis Ball—The best variety of heading lettuce for growing under glass. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Malta Drumhead.

Malta Drumhead—Very large and fine. Good solid head, keeping in good condition without going to seed longer than any other variety; excellent for all uses and seasons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Hanson—One of the very best. Heads green outside and white within. It will grow to a remarkable size, very solid, deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to the outside leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Hanson.

LEEK.

Large London, Scotch or Flag—The Leek is reported more delicate than onion for soup, etc. Sow in seed beds middle of spring. When the plants are three and four inches high, transplant into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad used with cress. The seed used for flavoring pickles, etc. Sow in April thickly in rows and cut when two to three inches high. For use during winter, it may be sown in succession in boxes, in greenhouses or in frames.

Black or Brown—Stronger than the White. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.
White—Best for culinary purposes and for salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

MELONS.

The prairies of the West are known by all seedmen as the best adapted to the growth of such vine seeds as the Melon, Cucumber, Squash, Pumpkin, etc. Not alone on account of purity through convenience in isolating the different varieties, but for their rank growth and large yield on the rich, natural soil. Kansas, undoubtedly, raises the best melons of any state in the union, far exceeding in quality those raised in the south.

Probably the larger share of melon seed sold by seedmen throughout the country are raised in this state, where they are grown on newly turned sod. Seed are saved from large and small melons, indiscriminately, and shipped to eastern seedmen. Our seeds are sown under our own supervision. In saving the seed stocks of our famous Kolb's Gem we use no melons weighing less than fifty pounds.

Persons who wish to make a success of raising melons will make no mistake in using our seed, as we undoubtedly have the finest strains in the country.

MELON--WATER.

1 ounce for 20 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. in hills for an acre.

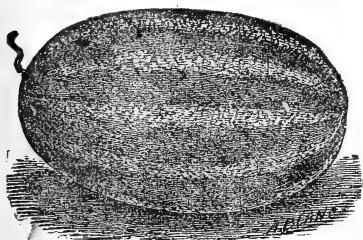
Water melons are cultivated in hills, which should be six or eight feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about two feet square, eighteen inches deep, and half filled with well rotted manure, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up thin out to three. Cultivate until the vine covers the ground, and pinch the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Phinney's Early—We are confident that this is the earliest, hardiest and surest cropper of all the melons. It is also of fine quality, with light pink flesh. We recommend it for gardens at the north, and all locations where it is difficult to ripen melons well. Our stock is of exceptional purity and evenness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

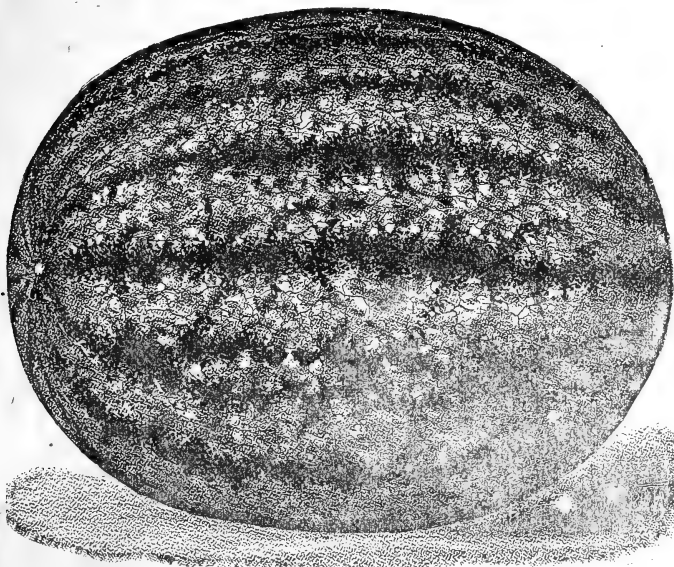
Mountian Sweet—Dark green, flesh red, sweet and rich, early and hardy. Though one of the oldest varieties, it is still one of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Cuban Queen—One of the largest melons known, specimens have been grown that weighed ninety pounds. Vines vigorous, skin striped, light and dark green, rind medium thick, but the fruit stands shipment well. Flesh red, very tender, sweet and crisp, seeds reddish brown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Mountian Sprout—Long-striped, scarlet flesh, good quality but not quite as early as the Mountian Sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Phinney's Early.



Kolb Gem.

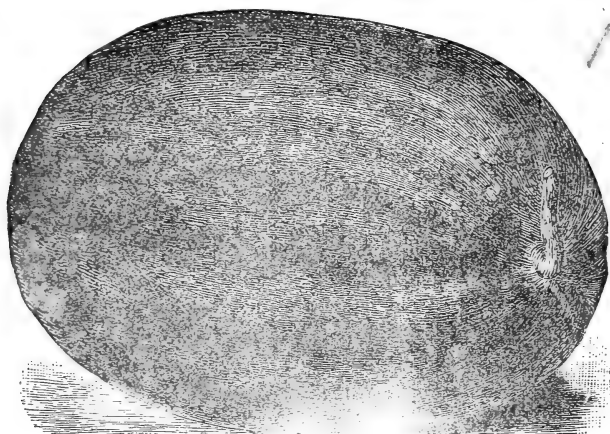
Kolb Gem—The longer this variety is cultivated the better it is liked. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size round and slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled strips of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Orange—A green skinned variety of oval form, red flesh and good quality. When ripe the rind can be separated from the flesh, from which characteristic the name originated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Black Spanish—A very sweet and delicious variety. Fruit round, of large size, skin blackish green, and scarlet flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Gipsy or Rattlesnake—A very large striped variety of oblong shape; flesh scarlet, and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 65c.

Mammoth Iron Clad—This is a variety that all large growers of melons for shipping should give a trial; grows to a mammoth size, and possesses all the good qualities of shipping and eating; skin striped, long; very solid to the core, crisp and juicy; often attaining the weight of fifty pounds and upwards. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.



Ice Cream or Peerless

Ice Cream or Peerless—One of the best melons for the north in cultivation. It is hardy and productive; fruit medium in size; finely mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Citron for Preserving—Handsome round fruit of small size. Highly esteemed as a table preserve. Pkt. 5c oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 75c.

WATSON-JSK.

Plant in hills as directed for watermelon, and treat in all respects the same, except that the hills need not exceed five or six feet apart each way.

Extra Early Green Citron—Fruit round, of good size and deeply netted. Flesh green, thick and delicious, very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Netted Nutmeg—A very early melon of small size, of longish shape from almost oval to a flattened shape. Skin green until over ripe; when it becomes yellow. Flesh light green, very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

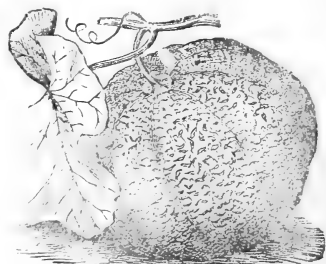
Kills

small

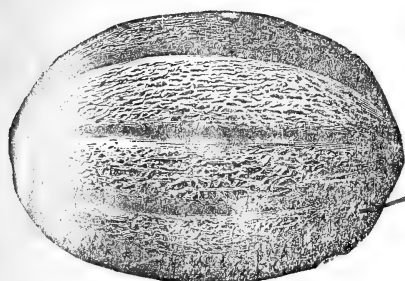
enlarge

or

lb. 65



Netted Nutmeg



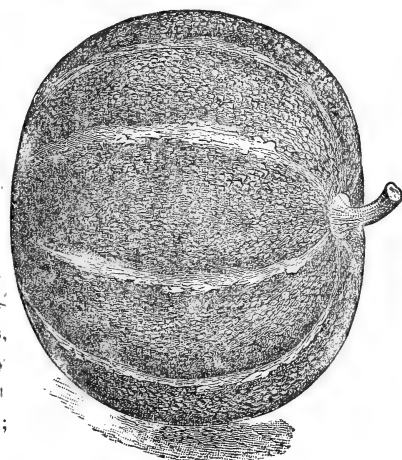
Bay View.

Bay View—One of the largest and best flavored cantaloupes grown. Under ordinary cultivation, fifteen to twenty tons are raised to the acre the fruit averaging ten to fifteen pounds each. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; lb. 60c.

Banana—A new variety, pronounced by many growers the most profitable melon they have ever raised. Owing to their odd shape and appearance, and fine flavor they are much sought after in the markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c

EMERALD CUM MELON

Very distinct, extra early and very productive. The skin white ribbed is perfect—smooth and of a very deep emerald green color, flesh salmon color, and very thick, ripen thoroughly to the rind and is very juicy and rich, flavor sweet & delicious, the vines hardy and thrifty in growth, very productive, bearing the melons near the root and matures very easily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



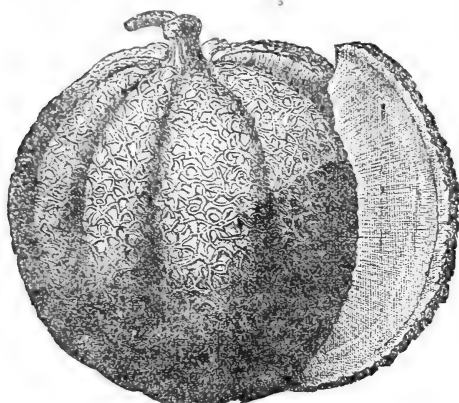
Emerald Cum Melon.



Market.

This variety has been grown in the market garden of Montreal for a number of years. The fruit is of the largest size, averaging a weight of 3 pounds; shape is flattened at the ends, slightly ribbed, and the skin is of a light green color, with a yellowish tint at the stem end.

Large Hackensack—Very popular with market gardeners in the vicinity of the large cities, being a very large size; very prolific; rich in flavor; thick, juicy flesh, and always commands a ready sale, growing more popular each season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 70c.



Large Hackensack.



Early Christina.

Early Christina—The flesh is dark rich yellow, of the best quality. The flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is remarkably small. It is very early and is rapidly becoming a general favorite. *When ripe, the melons always separate from the stem.* Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

ONION SETS.

1 quart to 25—45 feet of drill; 8 to 12 bushels, depending on size, to set an acre in drills.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser.

Top or Bottom Sets, Yellow Bottom Sets, Red Bottom Sets White Bottom Sets and Kansas Multipliers—Market Price.

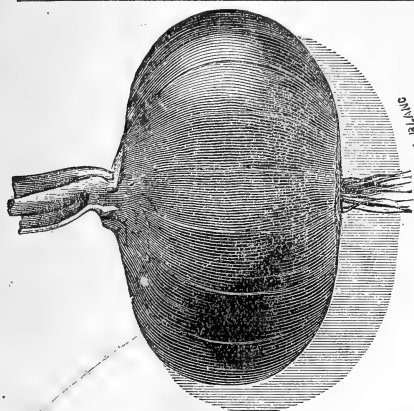
On account of the early publication of this catalogue, and the uncertainty of the market, we can not give prices on onion sets but will guarantee to fill orders as low as any other house.

ONION.

To a greater extent than any other vegetable, save one, does the value of this crop depend almost solely upon the quality of seed sown. Realizing this, we have taken the greatest care in selecting our stocks, and can confidently recommend them to all customers—those who use large quantities, as well as those who use small—*as being unsurpass-d for quality, germination and trueness; being grown for us solely by men of years of experience in raising this important seed.*

Our seed will produce full-sized Onions the first year of sowing, for which purpose sow four to five pounds per acre. For growing small sets our seed is equally good, and should be sown for the purpose at the rate of about twenty-five pounds to the acre.

Sow the seed as early in the spring as practicable, in shallow drills one foot apart, covering with fine soil, which should be pressed down by the use of a light roller or the back of a spade. When the young plants are strong enough, thin out to two inches apart; keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by hoeing frequently.



Large Red Wethersfield.

✓ **Large Red Wethersfield**—A well known sort, grows to a large size, very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Large Red Globe**—A variety maturing as early as the flat sort; globe-shaped, skin deep red, flesh mild and tender; very handsome in appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **El Paso or Mexican**—Grows to a diameter of six inches and to a weight of two or three pounds; color variable from white to light red, flesh white, rather coarse grained, but of very mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King

Of attractive shape, as shown in our illustration, with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Mammoth Silver King.

✓ **Denver's Yellow Globe**—The best yellow variety grown; early, productive, of mild flavor and a fine keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **New Queen**—A handsome silver-skinned variety; esteemed for its rapid growth, mild flavor and fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Giant Rocca**—A splendid variety of exceedingly mild flavor, globular shape and light brown skin; one of the largest onions in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **White Globe**—A large, globe-shaped onion; firm fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin, and commands the highest market price. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

White Portugal or Silver-skin

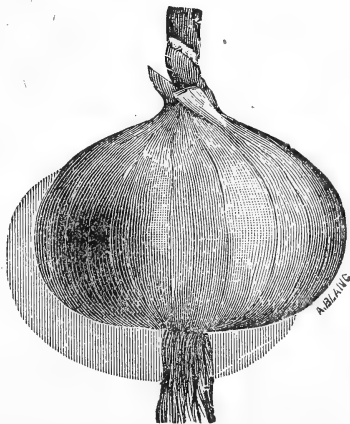
✓ —A mild variety; grown extensively for pickling—imported seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

White Tripoli

✓ —Very pure white skin, flat mild flavored and very large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Early Red

✓ —A trifle smaller, but fully ten days earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield; of mild flavor, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.



Danver's Yellow Globe.

✓ OKRA or GOMBO.

The young seed-pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed like asparagus.

Dwarf—Prolific, early, long-podded and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Tall—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PARSLEY.

Very useful for flavoring soups and garnishing. It requires deep, rich soil. The seed is slow to germinate and should be given most favorable conditions. Sow in rows one foot apart and half inch deep. For winter use a few plants placed in a box in the cellar will give a supply.

✓ Curled or Double—A beautifully curled dwarf variety, highly esteemed for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

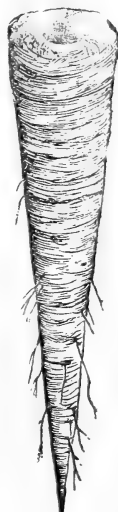
✓ Champion Moss Curled—This is a most beautiful and valuable variety. The moss-like leaves are finely crimped and curled. For garnishing, no variety is more attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

PARSNIP.

Sow Parsnip seed as early in spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with fine soil to the depth of half an inch; the soil should be rich and deep, manured, if possible, the previous autumn. Thin out the young plants to about six inches apart and keep the surface of the ground open, and free from weeds. Aside from its merits as a table vegetable, the Parsnip is one of the best and most economical roots for field culture, as it not only produces an abundant and almost certain crop, but furnishes the most nutritious food for cattle, particularly adapted for, and relished by dairy stock. It is perfectly hardy, and will remain in the ground during the winter; indeed, the fine sugary flavor is only perfected by a severe frost.

✓ Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned.

A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.



PEAS.

CULTURE—For early peas, the soil should be light, warm and sheltered, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better; sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The first sowing will be earlier if covered only one inch deep; the other sort should be covered from two to six inches deep, the deep planting preventing mildew, and prolonging the season; fresh manure, or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause the vines to grow too rank and tall.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it becomes fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

All Wrinkled Peas are superior to, and more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, for, as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Our First and Best—This stands at the head of the first early sorts; it is unsurpassed in extra earliness, productiveness and freedom from runners. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and will mature for table forty-five days from germination. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.20.

Extra Early Kent—This is a very early variety, growing about 3 feet high; pods well filled with good sized peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. An early market variety *when true* but has greatly degenerated of late years. *Our stock is true.* Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.00.



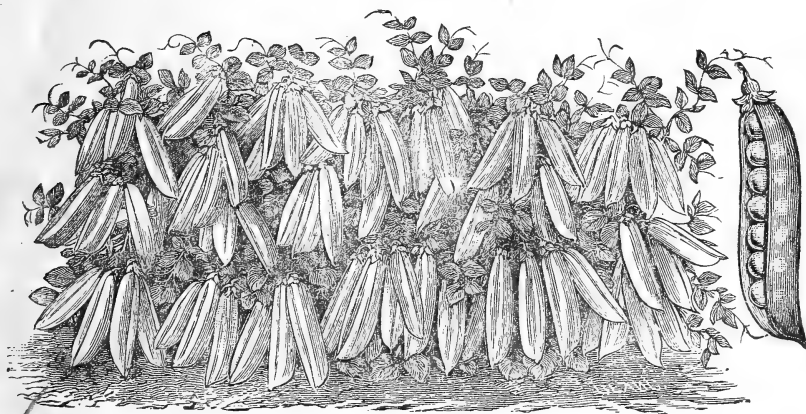
Our First and Best.

Vick's Extra Early—One of the earliest in cultivation; very productive, good flavor; two feet high. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.00.

Philadelphia Extra Early—A favorite variety with market gardeners; extensively grown in the south. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.00.

Carter's First Crop—This English variety has been grown in this country for several years, but we fail to find any superiority over our Extra Early.

It grows from two to three and a half feet high, prolific; and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.00.



Bliss' American Wonder.

Bliss' American Wonder—This variety is a cross between the Champion of England and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the quality of its parents. It is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation, and a superior cropper, bearing larger pods than the other sorts, and having from six to nine large peas in a pod. The vines are from ten to twelve inches high, and of robust habit; our seed is true, coming from the original stock. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.50.

McLean's Little Gem—A very desirable early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing about fifteen inches high. When in a green state, it is very large, sweet and of a delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.25.

Improved Tom Thumb—As its name indicates, it is an improvement on the Tom Thumb, so long and favorably known to the trade. This stock for purity, earliness, dwarf habit and evenness of growth, is unequalled by any other. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$1.50.

GENERAL CROP VARIETY.

Bliss' Abundance—Seed green, wrinkled; height twenty inches; time of ripening, medium. The chief characteristic of this pea is its remarkably strong, vigorous, branching habit and unusual productiveness, often sending out three or more branches: pods of fair size, well filled with peas of good quality. For those wishing a pea of unusual productiveness and of good quality, they are in every way desirable. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$1.75.

Champion of England—Of the wrinkled varieties, probably more generally used than any other: delicious flavor, and a large bearer; usually accepted as the standard in flavor; height five feet; late. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$1.00.

Carter's Stratagem—Seed green, square wrinkled; height, two feet; vigorous, branching habit; remarkably luxuriant foliage; leaves usually large sized; under favorable conditions an enormous cropper; pods long, well filled with from seven to nine peas of the largest size, extra fine quality. Not only one of the most elegant and showy peas in cultivation, but the most desirable acquisition of its class for the last number of years. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$1.20.

Bliss' Everbearing—A new variety maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. Peas wrinkled, large, cooking quickly and very tender, of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$2.00.

Large White Marrowfat—Cultivated extensively for the summer crop. About five feet high, of strong growth; pods large, round, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, round and white. It is undoubtedly the most productive of garden varieties. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 75c.

Carter's Telephone—Seed green, wrinkled; height, one and one-half feet; foliage, luxuriant, peculiar light shade of green; fairly productive; pods unusually large size, elegant shape, slightly curved, well filled with peas of large size, good quality; slightly earlier than Champion of England. A most desirable variety for those who wish a large showy pea of good quality. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$1.75.

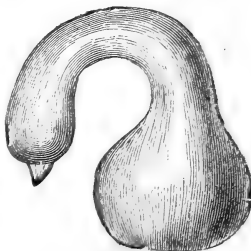
We keep constantly on hand a large stock of all these varieties, obtained from the north, where the bugs do not infest them. Our customers may rely upon having the seed pure and free from bugs.

Royal Dwarf Marrowfat—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vines eighteen inches high; foliage strong and dark; maturing about seventy days after germination. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 75c.

PUMPKINS.

CASHAW.

A very prolific variety, resembling in form the Winter Crook-Neck Squash, although growing to a much larger size, frequently weighing sixty pounds and over; color light cream; flesh salmon color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Cashaw.

Large Cheese.

About the most desirable variety for culinary purposes; light yellow, with very thick, sweet brittle flesh, and a most excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



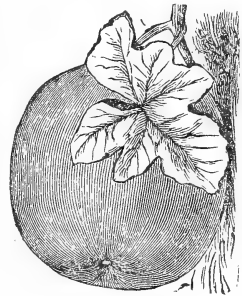
Mammoth Tours or Jumbo.

Mammoth Tours or Jumbo—Grows to an enormous size, often weighing 150 pounds, very productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, desirable for cooking purposes or for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Ohio Pie—Superior to any other for table use, and is the only pumpkin grown in the west that will make a Thanksgiving pie. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Tennessee
Sweet Potato Pumpkin

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin—An excellent variety for pies, pear shaped medium size, flesh and skin creamy white, fine grained, very sweet and delicious, a first-rate keeper. It speedily becomes a favorite wherever introduced. When cooked it has somewhat the appearance of sweet potatoes, but of a more delicious taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. \$1.00.



Connecticut Field.

Connecticut Field.

One of the best for field culture, can be grown with corn, largely used for stock for winter feeding. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.00.

Kentucky Field—Very productive, largely grown for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; pk. \$1.00.

PEPPER.

Should be sown in hot bed early in April, and transplanted in open ground as soon as weather permits. The plant should be set in warm, mellow soil, in drills two feet apart and about two feet apart in the row, or may be sown in open ground as soon as weather permits, and all danger of frost is over.

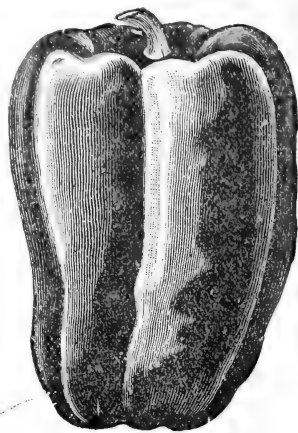
Golden Dawn Mango—A new variety resembling the large Bell in shape, but more delicate in flavor. In color, a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.00.

Long Red Cayenne—A long, slim pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.



Ruby King.

Ruby King—The peppers are of a bright ruby red color $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, which makes it one of the largest of peppers. The plant is of strong bushy habit, producing from six to twelve perfect fruits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Monstrous Mammoth.

Monstrous Mammoth—Similar to the Large Bell, but larger, sweeter and milder flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

Large Bell—A large, early variety of pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

RADISH.

Radishes require a sandy loam, made rich and light. A heavy clay soil will not produce good, smooth roots. Sow in twelve inch drills as early as the ground will permit, and once in two weeks for succession.

Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped—In the form of an olive, terminating in very slim tap-root. Skin fine scarlet, flesh rose-colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted to forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

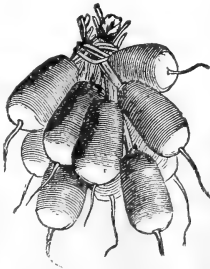
Early Erfurt, or
Scarlet Turnips.

Early Erfurt, or Scarlet Turnip—An improvement over the Scarlet Turnip. Its shape is of the best of the round sort; color of skin, very dark red; white flesh, with small tap root. The best for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

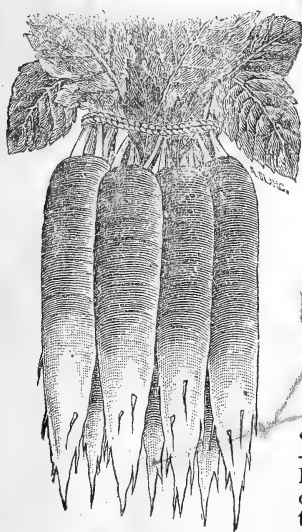
Early Turnip, White—A little flatter in shape than the preceding, and pure white in color; with a very small top. Flesh pure white and semi-transparent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

French Breakfast—A very quick growing variety; brittle, crisy and tender; of oval form, bright scarlet, white tipped and a very handsome sort. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



French Breakfast.



Beckert's Chartier.
a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Long Black Spanish or Fall—Sow about the last of summer for fall and winter use. Grows to a large size; quite solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 60c.

Long Scarlet Short Top.

This is the best standard variety for family gardens or for market use. It grows six to twelve inches long, half out of the ground, very brittle and crisp; color bright scarlet; small top, straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



New White Strasburg.

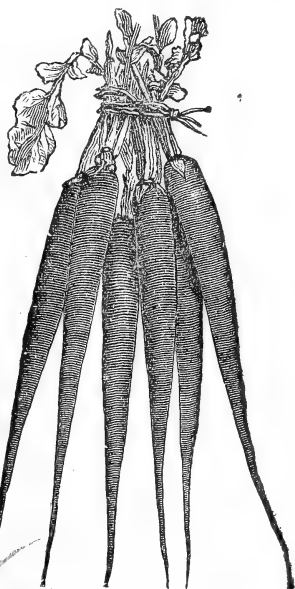
Beckert's Chartier—This is the most beautiful of all the long summer radishes; color bright scarlet, shading off to pure white at the bottom; a decided novelty and worthy a place in every garden; it is very crisp; tender and mild flavor, and if left grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

California White Mammoth—A giant, white-fleshed, fall radish. It grows from eight to twelve inches in length and about two and a half in diameter, the flesh being solid tender and of good flavor. Will keep tender a long time after being gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Similar to the early round scarlet, save that it has a white tail or tip, and is a prettier radish than the Early Scarlet Turnip on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Yellow Summer or Golden Globe

—A globe-shaped yellow summer variety of excellent quality, tender and sweet withstanding the heat well and remaining tender



Long Scarlet Short Top.

New White Strasburg—A very desirable summer variety; comparatively new; very much liked by our market gardeners, all claiming it to be one of the quickest growing of all radishes; both skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size and withstands severe heat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Rose China Winter—Form cylindrical, or large at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small taproot. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RHUBARB.

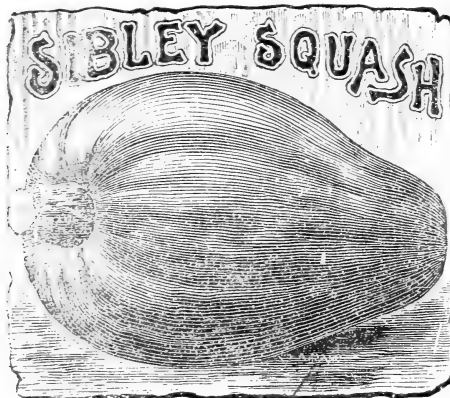
1 oz. will produce about 600 plants.

Sow in drills one foot apart early in the spring. In the fall or next spring transplant to three feet apart. Do not pluck the stalks until the third year, and do not let the plant exhaust itself by ever running to seed. Stalks used for pies, tarts, etc.

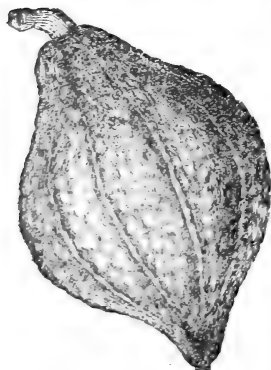
Victoria Giant—Large, fine for cooking. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

SQUASH.

This squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, and are very palatable, while the winter sort can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash, as food for stock, we think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to secure, will give twice as much feed available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

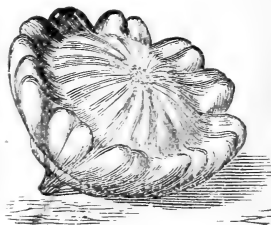


Sibley Squash—This squash is entirely original and distinct. The shell is pale green in color, very hard and flinty, being at the same time so very thin and smooth as to occasion the least possible waste in baking. The flesh is solid thick, a vivid brilliant orange in color, and is possessed of rare edible qualities. It ripens its fruit simultaneous with the Hubbard though the quality is considerably improved by being housed a few weeks. Large pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



Hubbard.

Hubbard—This is a superior variety of the best winter squash known, flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored, keeps perfectly good throughout the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort and can recommend our stock as in all probability the best in the country; and think our customers can plant it in confidence that every fruit will be pure Hubbard. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70.



Early Bush Scallop.

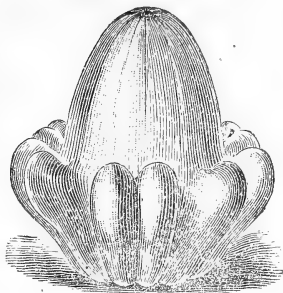
Early Bush Scallop—A good early summer squash, taking but little room and bearing abundantly. Plant in hills three feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Boston Marrow—

A good, tender, rich variety for fall and winter, very dry, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Essex Hybrid—A

good keeper, flesh very thick, fine grained and solid, productive, early and of a rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.



PINE APPLE.

PINE APPLE.

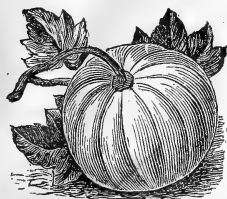
Vine vigorous and hardy, not coming into bearing until late in the season, and then producing fruit at nearly every joint, making it one of the most productive kind grown. The fruit is of a peculiar shape with projecting ribs in pairs. Skin cream white; flesh very thick and with a peculiar flavor, on which, account it is much liked for pies, although it is also used green like the summer squashes, and baked and stewed like the winter kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

Marble Head—A

good winter squash, resembling the Hubbard, fine grained and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Mammoth Chili—

Grows to an immense size, often weighing two hundred pounds; excellent for pies or feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.



Perfect Gem.

Perfect Gem—Small, flattened, slightly ribbed; of cream white color; flesh fine grained, dry, sweet, and of good flavor, sets its fruit near the root. Very productive, as many as twenty-four squashes have been grown on a single vine. Good for summer use, but better as a winter squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Summer Crookneck.

One of the best, very early and productive. The richest summer squash. Plant in hills four feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.



Summer Crookneck.

Winter Crookneck.

Of fair quality, very hardy and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

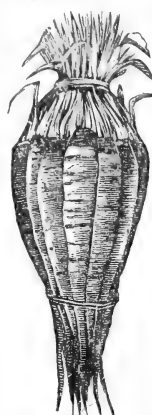
SPINACH.

Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about three inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful, but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring. To raise spinach in perfection the soil should be rich.

Long Standing—Characteristic for its remaining fit for use longer than any other variety before running to seed; leaves large and thick; very desirable on that account for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Bloomsdale or Norfolk Savory, Leaved—Leaves, large, thick, round, wrinkled; a favorite among southern truckers. Our stock is American grown, and not surpassed by any other sold under this name. It lies light in boxes or barrels, and being less liable to heat will keep longer in good condition. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Thick-Leaved Round—The popular market variety; good for either fall or spring sowing; leaves large, thick, roundish, and an immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.



Salsify or Oyster Plant.

A very delicate and nutritious esculent, especially esteemed for its peculiar oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to six inches. The root will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring. Pkt.

SALSIFY
Oyster Plant \$1.50.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—A new and larger growing variety than the old sorts, and, it is claimed, of finer flavor. Pka. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

TURNIP.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable has been cultivated from time immemorial as a field crop, and is one of the staple products of the farm. It is most easily effected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to turnips and ruta bagas, and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else, on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure no crop will prove more remunerative.

Purple Top Strap Leaved—One of the best and best Turnips in cultivation, roundish, of medium size; one of the best for family or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Sweet German—A white turnip of much merit. Early, productive, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen—A large cropper and producer for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



Purple Top Strap-Leaved

Yellow Globe—Our favorite variety either for table or for stock feeding; flesh white, sweet. Color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, and grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

White Globe—A very excellent variety; nearly oval or egg-shaped; flesh a fine white, with a very whiteness, particularly desirable for the table. Ready for use in the middle of August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.


Early Flat Dutch—Size medium, very early, smooth, white roots, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c.

Early Purple Top Munich—Two weeks earlier than the common Early Purple Top, which it resembles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe—Is one of the most productive kinds. In good rich soil the roots will often grow to ten pounds in weight; it is of the most perfect globe shape, skin white and smooth, leaves dark green and of strong growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



Early Flat Dutch.



**Purple Top
Yellow Turnip**—The best
variety of Swedish
turnip in cultivation. Hardy and
productive, flesh
yellow, of solid
texture, sweet and
well flavored, shape
slightly oblong, ter-
minating abruptly
with no side or
bottom roots. Color, deep purple
above and bright yellow under the
ground; leaves small, light green, with
little or no neck; the most perfect in
form, the richest in flavor, and the best
in every respect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
20c; lb. 50c.

TOMATOES.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (to transplant) for an acre.

This vegetable is now one of the most important of garden and market products. The seed may be sown in a hot-bed, green house, or inside the window or sitting room, where a temperature of not less than 60 degrees is kept, the first week in March. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, or into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. If transplanted a second time into larger pots, the plants are rendered more sturdy. About the middle of May, in this latitude, plants may be set in the open ground.

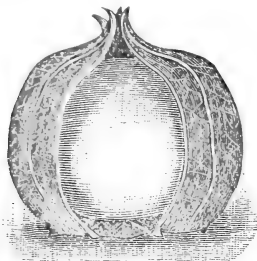
They are planted for early crops on light sandy soil, at a distance of four feet apart, in hills. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Tomatoes will always produce greater crops and be of better flavor when stacked up or when covered against wind and frost.



LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY TOMATO

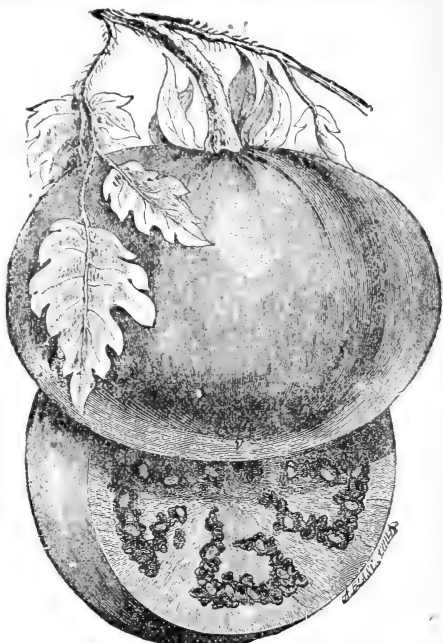
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Early Acme—One of the most popular varieties, both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round smooth and of good size, ripening evenly and without cracking, and stands shipping well; color purplish pink; flesh solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

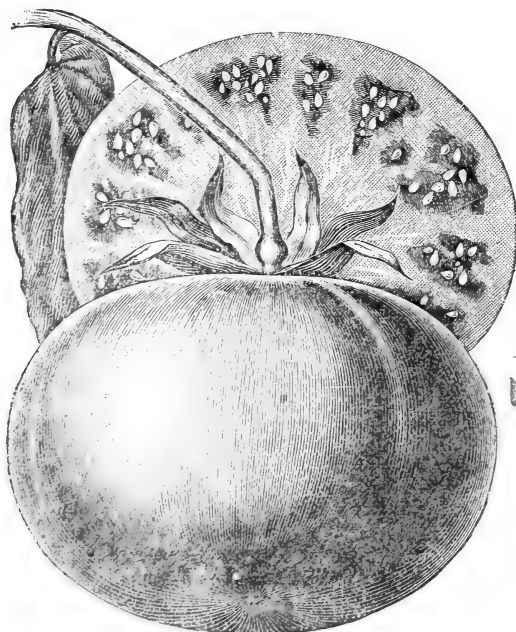


Purple Husk Tomato.

Purple Husk Tomato—This new and beautiful variety produces fruit in great abundance, from one to two inches in diameter enveloped with a husk. Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; pkt. 5ct.



Early Acme.



Trophy.

Trophy—Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities; fruit large, smooth, of bright red color, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; used for preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

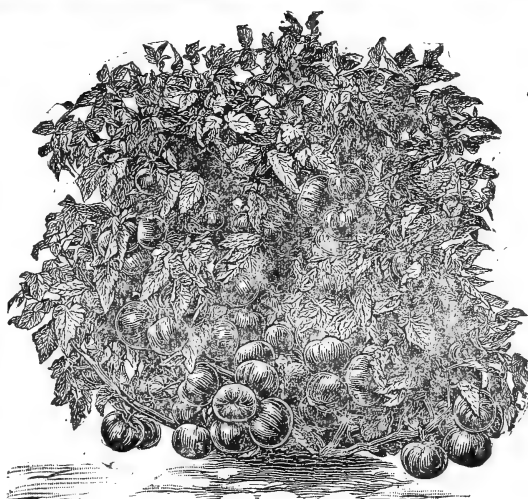
Livingston Perfection

Very large and early; blood red; perfectly smooth; thick meat; few seeds, a good shipping sort; really one of the best of all the Livingston tomatoes, of which we now have so many strains. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Dwarf Champion Tomato

—Its habit of growth is peculiar, for not only is it dwarf and compact but the stem being thick, stiff and short jointed it is actually self-supporting when laden with fruit—a characteristic we have seen in no other variety. The foliage is also distinct and peculiar, being very dark green in color, thick and corrugated. Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield therefore is likely to be much greater, for in productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.00

Livingston's Royal Red

TOBACCO SEED.

All the species of tobacco are annual plants, and can be grown in more or less perfection wherever there is a summer. In the short, hot, dry summers of the north, the plant attains a smaller size than in the long, warm, moist summers of the south, though the quality and flavor are thought to be better. The seed should be sown very early in the spring, and as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—This variety is a staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Missouri Broad Leaf—A well known standard sort. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

POT, SWEET and MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise—Cultivated for garnishing and seasoning, like Fennel. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Basil, Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Catnip—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Dill—The leaves are used in soups and sauces; also put along with pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Fennel—The leaves form a beautiful ornament. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Tansy—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

Marjorum Sweet—For seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffings and sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Saffron—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Wormwood—Used for medicinal purposes; it is also beneficial to poultry, and can with good results be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEED AND SEED GRAIN.

Our increasing trade in Field and Grass Seeds has led us to give this department special attention. We deal largely in the most desirable varieties, a few of which we mention.

These seeds being bulky, it is not desirable to send them by mail, but should be sent by express or freight. Our central location gives us superior advantages in shipping. We not only reach our customers more quickly than houses farther east, but save them considerable in freight charges, as there is hardly a point in the state that we cannot reach direct by express or freight, saving the expenses of transfer from one company to another.

Terms: Cash with order. Two-bushel bags 20 cents each. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser.

Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potatoes used in this section are of very fine quality and we think even superior to those raised in any other section. Our largest trade is in the old standard varieties, the Yellow Nansemond and Jersey Yellow leading the demand. There are other kinds lately introduced that have proved themselves valuable acquisitions to our old varieties. The Bermudas and Brazilian grow to a tremendous size and produce enormous crops of large potatoes; they are also rich and mealy. The Golden Queen is a new variety that is becoming quite popular, being the only early variety.

Lowest market price on application. Also complete stock of plants.

Seed Potatoes—We deal largely in Irish potatoes for seed, and can furnish all the leading varieties at the lowest prices.

SEED CORN.

The varieties we offer below are some of the best now in general use. They were grown especially for seed purposes, and were well matured before frost. Each variety has been selected with reference to most valuable characteristics—earliness, depth of grain, color of cob, prolific habit and other desirable qualities. All varieties are thoroughly tested before sending out.

Improved Leaming—This distinct variety of Yellow Dent has attained the greatest success for any dent corn ever brought before the farming public. It has been thoroughly tested and gives good satisfaction. This is a medium-sized golden yellow corn. Stalks grow to a medium height, heavy and leafy, standing up well against winds, has few suckers and often produces two good ears, which, on the true Leaming, are low on the stalk. The grain is long, narrow and thick, and sets very close together in the rows. The cob is medium sized and very red. The corn husks and shells easily and weighs sixty to sixty-two pounds per measured bushel and matures in ninety to one hundred days. Per bu. \$1.00.

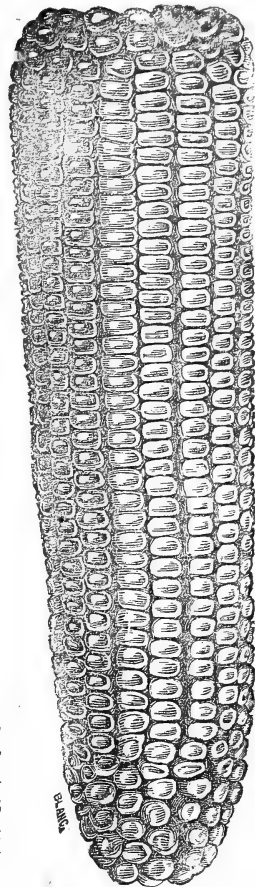
King Phillip Seventy Day Corn—This is the largest extra early field corn of which we have any knowledge. The ears are of good size, 8 to 12 inches long, containing 16 to 10 rows of deep broad grains of a reddish color capped with white; making a handsome appearing ears. Cob small and always white. Stalk of low sturdy growth, usually bearing two good ears. Per bu. \$1.00.

Champion White Pearl—This is a pure white, extra early variety; matures in 90 to 100 days, and is a pure dent corn. The grain is extra deep and wide and cob very small. The stalk is short and thick; roots deeply, with ear growing low upon it, thus standing severe storm and drouths well. This is undoubtedly the best variety of white corn. Per bu. \$1.00.

Hickory King—This new white field corn has proved entirely distinct from all other varieties and has the largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn ever introduced. Of strong vigorous growth, the stalks take a firm hold in the ground and stand upright against the severest storms. The stalks generally have two good ears and yields splendid crops on light soil. The ears are uniformly well filled out, and it will make more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Per bu. \$1.00.

Kansas Prolific—An extra early white dent corn, maturing in 75 to 90 days—bearing 3 to 6 fair sized ears. This is the best and most profitable corn for feeding stock we have ever handled. Per bu. \$1.00.

Dole Ninety Day Dent—This corn was first brought to this country by the gentlemen whose name it bears. On account of its extreme earliness and sturdy habit it has never failed to make a good crop in this country the driest years. During the terrible dry years of 1886 and 1887 this corn yielded a full crop of thoroughly matured corn of the best quality. The stalk is of medium heavy growth, producing ears of medium size. The grain is very deep, somewhat broader than the Leaming or Riley's Early; firmly set on a very small, red cob, color deep yellow, weighs sixty pounds per measured bushel. As its name implies it will mature in 90 days of good corn weather. Per bu. \$1.00.



Improved Leaming.

Early Prairie King or Pride of the North—This variety has smaller ears than the Riley's Early or Dole, but is valuable as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4th it has matured by October 1st. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows of grain; grows 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on cob of a light orange color at the outer end, darker in color lower. Stalks usually grow from 5 to 8 feet in height, producing one to two good ears. Per bu. \$1.00.

Riley's Early Yellow Dent—This is a wonderfully early and prolific corn, maturing in seventy to ninety days. The ears are large and handsome, with deep grains, orange yellow color; deep, red cob, with eighteen to twenty-seven rows of grains. Stalks eight to ten feet high, producing generally two good ears, eight to twelve inches long, which carry their size well from butt to point. It weighs sixty pounds per measured bushel, and will shell that amount for every seventy pounds of ears. Per bu. \$1.00.

Dhaura, or Egyptian Corn—A wonderfully productive fodder plant that has been thoroughly tried and is seemingly superior to all others for soil-ing, silos or dry fodder. It is described as throwing from six to sixteen stalks from one seed. It is much sweeter than corn stalks, and horses, cattle and hogs will eat it ravenously. It stands firm against the highest wind, roots deep and will endure without injury a drouth that sometimes ruins corn. Culture same as for corn. Per lb. 6c; bu. (50 lb.) \$2.00.

Golden Beauty—This is the largest grained and handsomest of all yellow corn. Ears of perfect shape, well filled out; ten to twelve inches in length, containing twelve to twenty rows of very long, medium hard, bright golden yellow grains. Cobs so small that two grains will span them. Good, strong stalk, nine to ten feet high, maturing to ear in 100 to 110 days. Per bu. \$1.00.

Kafir Corn—A non-saccharine variety of sorghum, differing in habits, growth and characteristics from all others. Grows low, stocky and erect; branches from top joints. Resists drouths; makes excellent fodder and in all stages of its growth is available for food. Matures about same time as Early Amber Cane. Seed heads are well eaten by all farm animals, and yields 50 to 60 bushels of grain per acre. When ground into flour makes excellent butter cakes, and for buckwheat cakes is considered by many an improvement on the original. Per lb. 6c; bu. (50 lb.) \$2.00.

Yellow Milo Maize, or Yellow Branching Dhoura—This grows eight to twelve feet in height, stooling from the ground like white maize. lb. 6c; bu. \$2.00.

The seed heads are larger than the white, and it will easily yield fifty bushels of seed per acre. The seed is large, of a deep yellow color. It yields an immense amount of fodder, and will grow until cut down by the frost. Use three to five pounds of seed per acre. Per lb. 6c; bu. \$2.00.

The above four varieties are certainly a great acquisition to the farmers of the West, and we would recommend a thorough trial of each one.

White Milo Maize, or Branching Dhoura—This is of South American origin and valuable as a forage plant, and its great adaptability to withstand drouth; in hot, dry climates. It certainly is of great value as it will yield from 30 to 60 bushels of seed per acre, which is almost equal to corn for feeding purposes; and if cut before the seed matures will make excellent fodder. When wanted for fodder it can be cut three or four times a year. Use four or five pounds of seed per acre. Per lb. 6c; bu. (50 lb.) \$2.00.

SUNFLOWER.

Large Russian Sunflower—Post paid per lb. 20c.

CASTOR BEANS.—Market price. FIELD BEANS.

White Navy—Hand picked.

SEED OATS.

We carry full stocks of all the best varieties oats. We have all varieties of northern White Oats, also Texas Red, Rust Proof, Common Black, and the newer and higher priced kinds. Prices furnished promptly on application.

Seed Wheat, Seed Rye and Flax Seed.

We are always prepared to furnish the above at lowest market price.

CANE OR SORGHUM.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota.

Early Orange Cane—A well known variety well adapted for the south; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Produces a syrup of excellent quality.

PEANUTS.

As easily raised as corn and potatoes. Produce 25 to 70 bushels per acre.

CLOVER

—AND—

GRASS SEEDS.

WHAT TO SOW—This is an important question to the farmers of the new west who are turning their wild grass into tame grass. The importance of securing tame grasses as speedily as possible is considered on all sides; for when that is done the land will be worth more than double the value for grazing. Many who plowed up their prairie grass and went into wheat, now wish to get their fields into grass. And the question is: What to sow? What will do best in this soil and latitude? We believe that all the tame grasses grown east of the Missouri, will eventually succeed west of the Missouri, as the soil becomes tamer and the proper care is used in putting in the seed. In loose, sandy soil, like the Arkansas Valley, it may be a little longer before the Red Clover, Timothy and Blue Grass succeeds well there, but the Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, and English Blue Grass we are satisfied will do well there from the start. Some have used the Johnson grass in that valley, which will grow most anywhere.

We use great care to have our grass seeds free from weed and other foreign seeds.

English Blue Grass or Meadow

Fescue—This is one of the most valuable pasture grasses we are acquainted with, as its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the soil twelve or fifteen inches it is not effected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as red clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers: Sow about one bushel per acre in spring or fall.

Red Clover—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable, not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful taproots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter we call the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about ten pounds to the acre.

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture clover, forming in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds per acre.

Alfalfa, Lucerne, or Chilian Clover

A valuable forage plant, particularly adapted for the southern states. It lasts from eight to ten years, as the roots penetrate from ten to fifteen feet in the ground; but it requires a deep soil well cultivated and richly manured. The sun must have free access to alfalfa, and the ground must be rolling to enable the water to pass off readily, for wet underground is fatal to the plant. When it is sown with a combination of oats, the latter should be sown first and well harrowed in; then sow twenty to twenty-five pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, and roll the ground well and pasture it in the fall. The second year it may be cut two or three times, but the stand will not yet be dense. In the third year this magnificent forage plant is developed in its full vigor, and gives the earliest as well as the largest quantity of fodder. Early in June (farther south early in May) it can be cut the first time, and all that cannot be fed green may be converted into hay; with favorable weather, every six weeks will furnish a cutting. Alfalfa claims to bear the palm as a forage plant, coming earliest in spring and remaining latest in fall. By sowing alone on a mellow seed bed, much quicker results can be obtained.

Kentucky Blue Grass—The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass Farmer," of Central Kentucky, says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Grass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle, has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about one bushel to the acre.

Orchard Grass—No farmer should be without a small field of orchard grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other, and after close grazing, ten days rest is sufficient to

produce another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all the season.

It seems better adapted to the newer sections of the west than any other tame grass. From close observation and careful inquiry, have found but few farmers who report a failure of this grass during the last three years, which have been unusually dry and unfavorable to the growth of the tame grasses. Sow one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

Tall Meadowy Oat Grass—This produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay and shoots up very quickly after being cut, and produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a soiling crop. Sow from thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Weight twelve pounds per bushel.

Common Millet—It is an annual grass, and its luxuriant leaves being very juicy and tender, are much relished by all kinds of stock. It makes a very good hay. Sow from one-half a bushel to one bushel to the acre.

Lawn Grass Seed—Our own mixture of the best grasses for yards and lawns. By mail, post-paid, 25 cents per pound.

German Millet—No other plant that has yet been introduced here for grass or forage has been able to produce anything approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvest it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. We cannot recommend this grass too highly. Sow from one-half a bushel to one bushel to the acre.

USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed Usually Sown upon an Acre.

Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bush.	Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf in drill.....	1¼ bush.	Melon, Water, in hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, Pole in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.	Millet, broadcast.....	1 bush.
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.	Oats, broadcast.....	2 bush.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.	Onion, in drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	½ bush.	Onions, for sets, in drills.....	25 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....	¼ lb.	Onion sets, in drills.....	6 to 12 bush.
Carrot, in drills.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Parsnip, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	12 qts.	Peas, in drills.....	1½ bush.
Clover, Red, alone.....	15 to 20 lbs.	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bush.
Clover, White, alone.....	12 to 15 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10 bush.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Pumpkin, in hills.....	1 lb.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa.....	20 lbs.	Radish, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.	Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bush.
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills.....	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bush.	Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	2 bush.	Squash (bush varieties), in hills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, Orchard.....	2 bush.	Squash (running " "), in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass Red Top.....	2 bush.	Tomato, to transplant.....	¼ lb.
Grass, Timothy.....	¼ bush.	Turnip, in drills.....	1¼ to 2 lb.
Grass, Hungarian.....	1 bush.	Turnip, broadcast.....	1 lb.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 bush.	Timothy, alone.....	¼ bush.
Hemp.....	1½ bush.	Wheat, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bush.

Quantity of Seeds Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills or Length of Drill.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.
Beet.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Peas.....	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill.
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill.	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.
Beans, Pole.....	1 qt. to 150 hills.	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 70 ft. of drill.
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200 hills.	Squash, early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Dandelion.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Squash, Marrow.....	1 oz. to 16 hills.
Endive.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.
Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills.	Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.
Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 60 hills.	Celery.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.
Okra.....	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.	Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.
Onion.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.
Onion Sets, small.....	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.
Parsley.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.

The Number of Plants, Trees, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

<i>Distance.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Distance.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1 ft. by 1 ft.....	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.....	1,210
1½ ft. by 1½ ft.....	19,360	9 ft. by 9 ft.....	537
2 ft. 2 ft.....	10,890	12 ft. by 12 ft.....	302
2½ ft. by 2½ ft.....	6,970	15 ft. by 15 ft.....	194
3 ft. by 1 ft.....	14,520	18 ft. by 18 ft.....	134
3 ft. by 1 ft.....	7,260	20 ft. by 20 ft.....	105
3 ft. by 3 ft.....	4,840	25 ft. by 20 ft.....	77
4 ft. by 4 ft.....	4,722	30 ft. by 30 ft.....	40
5 ft. by 5 ft.....	1,752	50 ft. by 40 ft.....	20

Weights of Various Articles in the State of Kansas.

Barley.....	Per Bushel, 48 Lbs.	Oats.....	Per Bushel 32 Lbs.
Bans.....	60 "	Onion.....	56 "
Buckwheat.....	50 "	Osage Orange.....	33 "
Broom Corn.....	46 "	Orchard Grass.....	14 "
Blue Grass.....	14 "	Peas.....	60 "
Cover Seed.....	60 "	Potatoes, Irish.....	60 "
Corn, shelled.....	56 "	Red Top Seed.....	14 "
Corn, on ear.....	70 "	Rye.....	56 "
Flax Seed.....	56 "	Sweet Potatoes.....	50 "
Hemp Seed.....	44 "	Timothy Seed.....	45 "
Hungarian grass seed	48 "	Top Onion Sets.....	28 "
Millet.....	50 "	Turnips.....	55 "
German Millet.....	50 "	Wheat.....	60 "
Custor Beans.....	46 "		

Number of Tree Seeds to the Pound.

	<i>About.</i>		<i>About</i>
Alder.....	100,000	Honey Locust.....	2,500
American White Ash.....	10,000	Hornbeam.....	10,000
Apple.....	12,000	Kentucky Coffee.....	200
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	309,000	Larch.....	100,000
Austrian Pine.....	25,000	Mammoth Maple.....	7,000
A. yanthus.....	20,000	Mulberries, all kinds.....	200,000
Balsam Fir.....	80,000	Norway Spruce.....	70,000
Black Cherry.....	4,000	Norway Maple.....	7,000
Barberry.....	8,000	Osage Orange.....	10,000
Black or Yellow Locust.....	30,000	Paw-Paw.....	400
Box Elder.....	15,000	Peach.....	200
Catalpa Speciosa.....	20,000	Pear.....	15,000
Catalpa Teas, Japan.....	70,000	Quince.....	15,000
Cherry Pits.....	1,000	Red Cedar.....	8,000
European Ash.....	5,000	Scotch Fir.....	70,000
European Beach.....	1,000	Soft Maple.....	2,000
European Elm.....	50,000	Sugar Maple.....	7,000
European Linden.....	5,000	Sweet Chestnut.....	100
Gum.....	20,000	Sycamore Maple.....	6,000
Hawthorn.....	6,000	Tulip Tree.....	20,000
Hemlock Spruce.....	100,000	Walnuts.....	20
Hickory Nuts.....	50	White Birch.....	50,000

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF TREE SEEDS.

By mail, post paid except where quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower. Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success; while some are very difficult to grow, and with such planters are not very likely to succeed until after having repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view and that is IT TAKES TIME FOR THESE SEEDS TO GERMINATE, in some cases only a few days, in other several weeks, while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sown together and subject to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating, some coming up in a few days; others not until the season following.

Conifers and evergreen tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, pear, quince seed, cherry pits, peach pits, also those with hard shells like the locust, magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting; but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. We also recommend for peach pits and Mazzard cherry pits, to break the shell and plant the kernel early. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich; if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich apply a good, liberal dressing of any old, well decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil, rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture easily. Water with a fine hose; but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple (*Pyrus malus*)—Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties but an inferior, though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil any time during the winter in the south, or early in the spring in the north, in rows eighteen inches apart. During their growth they should be well cultivated and kept free from weeds. When one year's growth has been made, they can be taken up and reset one foot apart in rows, and the rows, three feet apart. Two years' growth is usually sufficient to make them large enough to graft, and remove to a permanent place in the orchard. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must be frozen, which can be done during the winter by placing layers of seed in boxes and covering with sand, and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture. Pound 40c, bush. \$6.00.

Cherry Mahaleb—The remarks regarding apples are applicable to cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicer sorts. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Cherry Mazzard—The common or ordinary variety of Cherry is useful alone for grafting purposes. The stock is hardy, and, if properly grafted, fine fruits can be relied on. The seed should be planted in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, and the after culture should be the same as for apples. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Pear—Sow the seed thickly in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be rich—a deep, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After making one year's growth take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap-roots and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz., 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Quince—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is much used

for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for apples. Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Plum—The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior; but hardy vigorous stocks are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicer fruits. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Peach—Peach stocks are raised by planting the stones two or three inches deep in the spring. If the stones are cracked they are more sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in apple stock. New crop, bushel \$1.00.

Russian Apricot—A new variety of recent introduction. Valuable on account of extreme hardness of trees and fine qualities of fruit. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Evergreens.

Larch, European—This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant in the fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Arbor Vitæ, American, White Cedar—An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Spruce Hemlock—A well known evergreen tree of highly northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces, with light and spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively used in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

Spruce, Norway—A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively cultivated in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber

and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climates. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.

Pine, Austrian—A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy and of great value in exposed situations for wind breaks and shelter belts. Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Pine, Scotch—One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth,

adapted to great varieties of soils and climate. Its extreme hardness, together with its dense foliage; make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Pine, White or Weymouth—

A well known native tree, producing lumber of the greatest value for building purposes. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The white pine, at maturity, is a tree of gigantic proportions, often attaining a diameter of six feet and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Fir, Silver—A European variety something like the proceeding in general appearance but of larger size and coarser foliage. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Fir Balsam—A small tree, native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage, of a beautiful, rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. A medical substance, known as Canada Balsam, is obtained from this tree. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.

Red Cedar—Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas equal to the red cedar, and for wind breaks around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the red cedar is invaluable. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.

Deciduous Trees.

Maple, Sugar—This is one of our most highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the sugar maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$100,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations making a stout, vigorous, rapid, growth of hard wood, most valuable for fuel and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.

Maple, Oregon Mammoth—While it is a species of maple peculiar to the northern climate of Oregon, it has been fully tested in other states and countries, and found to grow rapidly in cold or warm, dry or damp climates. As a shade tree it has no rival. The certainty and activity of the growth of this tree, together with the high value of the timber, for both fuel and lumber, place it at the head of the list of trees used in lumber culture. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.

Maple, Soft or Silver-Leaf—One of the most beautiful of maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seeds

ripen in May and cannot be kept over till fall and retain their vitality; hence it should be sown as soon as possible after taken from the tree. Prices in April or May.

Maple, Norway—Leaves similar in appearance to the sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall and are considerably larger than our native species. The Norway maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly until it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree and well worthy of cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.

Maple, Ash-Leaved or Box Elder—A medium-sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not unusually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c.

Ash, White—This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often attaining a growth of six feet in a single season. Its lumber brings a high price in the market and is becoming very scarce. It is one of the

easiest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than an ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn; with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Elm, White—It is the largest of the Elms, often growing to the height of eighty feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation, both for its wood and for ornament. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Mulberry, Russian—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Menonites in the Arkansas valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for desert. The tree makes good fences posts after five year's growth, and eventually makes a good lumber for cabinet work. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.75.

Locust, Yellow or Black—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hardy and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well, in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not been tested. Oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Catalpa, Hardy—Of the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the CATALPA-SPECIOSA stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the western and northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; its strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber for the most important as well as the minor uses for which timber is needed; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, cross-ties, and in other exposed positions, to say nothing of the handsome appearance of the tree and the unrivalled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. Oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Mulberry, Black—Same as preceding, but not as hardy. Oz. 30c; lb. \$2.00.

Locust, Honey—This is a large and handsome tree; trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as time. Has done well in our state where ever planted. Seed ought to be scalded before planting. There are two varieties, one with thorns and the other thornless. Oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Walnut Black—One of the most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, of timber land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are well known article of commerce. Bushel \$1.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—It is a tall-growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly and the wood is valuable. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Ailanthus, Tree of Heaven—Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to a large size, and the foliage has a rich, tropical appearance. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Sycamore or Buttonwood—A native tree extending over a large portion of the United states. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. The large trees are generally hollow, but the younger trees furnish a good quality of lumber for cabinet work and other manufacturing purposes. It makes a very rapid growth and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in rich, moist soil. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Barbery—A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from four to eight feet high, with many upright, slender branches, covered with sharp, stout prickles. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.50.

Osage Orange—A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country, from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it with warm

water until the sprouts come out. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow it is in April or May. lb. 30c; bu. \$6.00.

Pawpaw—Too small to be of any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the banana in form and color, and when fully ripe, is very delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Burr Oak Acorns—Pound, 25c.

White Oak Acorns—Pound, 25c.

Pecans—Pound, 25c.

Russian Olive—Pound, \$1.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

*Flower
Seeds,*



*Bulbs &
Plants.*

We call the attention of our customers to the very high quality of our Flower Seeds. Everything has been selected with great care and is of the finest strain possible; fresh, true to name and of good vitality. In our list we offer only the very best, most showy and useful sort.

ADONIS.

Known as Pheasant's Eye. The flowers are very brilliant and foliage delicate, hardy annual, one foot.



Adonis Autumnalis—Dark, blood red; 5c. pkt.

ALYSSUM.

Desirable little plants for beds, edgings or rock work. The annual varieties

bloom the whole summer, and the perennials are among the earliest and most attractive Spring flowers.



Alyssum—Sweet, fragrant, white hardy annual, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; 5c. pkt.

Golden Saxatile (rock or golden)—Showy, yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ foot; hardy perennial; 5c. pkt.

AMARANTHUS.

Ornamental foliage plants, extremely graceful and interesting, producing a striking effect whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or outdoor flower garden; half hardy annuals.

Amaranthus (*melancholicus ruber*)—Beautiful blood-red foliage, suitable for masses or edgings. Hardy, two and a half feet high; 5c pkt.

Tricolor (Joseph's coat)—Foliage, scarlet yellow and green; beautiful, 3 ft.; 5c pkt.

Salicifolius (fountain plant)—Scarlet bronze green foliage, magnificent bright colored plumes, graceful drooping habit 4 feet; 5c pkt.



ANTIRRHINUM—(Snap Dragon)

A favorite plant of the easiest culture and unsurpassed for summer and fall flowering. Great improvement has been made of late years, and the strains that we offer cannot fail to give the most satisfactory results. Started under glass from the first of February to the 1st of April, and planted out at proper season they will give continuous blooms until after frosts or snow. Planted in open ground during the summer they will bloom the next season. Half hardy perennials.

Antirrhinum Major—Choice mixed 5c pkt.

ABRONIA.

A trailing plant, bearing clusters of Verbena-like sweet scented flowers; very

effective in beds, rock work and hanging baskets; height, six inches.

Abronia Umbellata—Rosy lilac with white eye; 5c pkt.

AGERATUM.

A valuable plant on account of the length of time it remains in bloom and for contrast of color with the more brilliant varieties. It blooms constantly all summer in the garden, and if removed to the greenhouse, all winter. Desirable for cut flowers for bouquets. It is well to start the seed under glass and transplant; half hardy annuals.

Ageratum Mexicanum—Light blue, 2 feet; 5c pkt.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf blue, *distinct variety*, desirable for edging, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft; 5c pkt.

Lanceauxi—Rose colored; 1 foot; 5c pkt.

Conspicuum—Valuable for winter, white; 6c pkt.

AGROSTEMMA—Crown of the Field.

Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty, pine-like blossoms on long, slender, stems. Very useful for cutting for bouquets and pretty in masses in beds. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Agrostemma coeli rosa—Rose, white center, annual; 5c pkt.

ASPERULA.

A charming, profuse blooming little plant, bearing clusters of fragrant flowers admirably adapted for bouquet making; hardy annual.

Asperula, Azurea Setosa—Blue, 1 foot, 5c pkt.

**ASTER.**

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought; being one of the most effective of our garden favor-

ites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; half hardy annual.

Aster. Truffaut's Peony-flowered—Very large flowers, brilliant in color and unsurpassed in habit of plant; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 12 colors mixed; 10c. pkt.

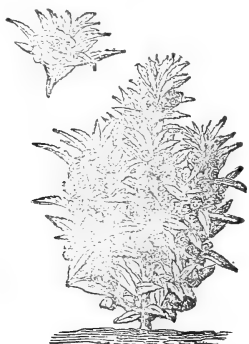
Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection—The highest and most perfect type of this class. Seed saved from the most perfect of Truffaut's magnificent strain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 12 distinct and brilliant colors, mixed; 15c. pkt.

New Rose—Twelve colors; 10c. pkt.

Needle—Petals long, quilled and sharply pointed, mixed colors; 10c. pkt.

Half Dwarf Multiflora Mauve—Of fine form flowers perfect and abundant, 10c. pkt.

Newest Dwarf Boquet—Each plant looks like a boquet of flowers, mixed colors; 10c. pkt.



BALSAM.

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though some semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear and such plants should be removed. The flowers will be improved by planting in a hot bed and transplanted when two leaves have formed, one to two feet apart. Pinch off a portion of the shoots, which will increase the size of the flower and vigor of the plant.

Camelia Flowered—Very double, perfect in form, mixed colors; 5c. pkt.

Double Dwarf—Very double, six inches; 10c. pkt.

Carnation—Double, striped like the carnations; 10c. pkt.

Sollerino—White, striped, and red; 10c. pkt.

Common—Double; 5c. pkt.



CANDYTUFF.

Universally known and cultivated and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in the autumn produces early flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well, and bloom profusely. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Candytuft—Purple; 5c. pkt.

Candytuft—White; 5c. pkt.

Candytuft, New Crimson—Fine; 5c. pkt.

Candytuft, New Carmine—Of dwarf, compact habit. The plant presents one perfect mass of vivid and rich bloom; 5c. pkt.

Candytuft—Fine mixed; 5c. pkt.



CANNA.

Stately and highly ornamental plant desirable not only for the beauty of its spikes of flowers, but for its elegant foliage. The leaves are rich, deep green; three feet long and six inches wide; very handsome as they unfold themselves.

Start in hot beds in pots and transplant in June and blossoms will appear in July or August. Soak the seed thoroughly before planting and keep in a warm spot. The roots can be kept in the green-house from year to year and then become perennial. Tender annual in open ground; four to six feet high; 5c pkt.



CALENDULA—Marigold.

The marigold has been an inhabitant of flower gardens from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Hardy annuals in bloom till frost comes.

Meteor—The handsomest of the Calendulas, perfectly double and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center edged with orange yellow.

Double Mixed—5c pkt.



CARNATION OR PICOTEE.

No flower can surpass in delicacy of

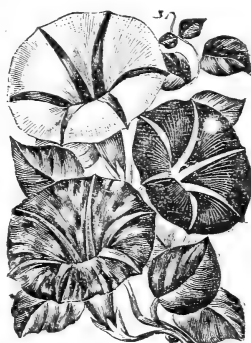
marking, form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed will not produce all double flowers, though a good percentage will be double and of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant. Sow under glass in a hot bed or greenhouse, and when of sufficient size, transplant two feet apart each way. New and choice varieties are obtained from seed. Half hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Carnation. double. perpetual-flowered—Seed saved from choicest double flowers; 10c pkt.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from the choicest French, German, Italian and English stocks. A large proportion of this seed will produce double flowers, of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant; 15c pkt.

Double Mixed—Good seed, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant; 15c pkt.

Grenadin, Scarlet—Double flowers of great brilliancy; a valuable acquisition; 20c pkt.



CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

(Morning Glory.)

Handsome, showy climber, suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc; so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil; will soon cover any unsightly place if support be given to the vines. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades, from white to dark blue, red and striped. Hardy annual, 10

Convolvulus—Mixed, 5c pkt.

**COCKSCOMB—(Celosia.)**

Highly ornamental plants producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the larger and more beautiful they grow. Start under glass or in the house and transplant, setting the plants out three feet apart. Tender annual; one to three feet high. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed for grace and beauty. Height 6 feet. Sow in open ground after all danger of frost is passed. Choice mixed, 10c.

Celosia, Cristata. Mixed Tall—Twelve of the most splendid tall varieties, mixed; 10c pkt.

Celosia, Dwarf Crimson—Brilliant, 5c pkt.

CAMPANULA.

(Bell Flower.)

Well known, beautiful, hardy, herbaceous perennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bloom, thriving best in light, rich soil; some of those varieties flower the first season if planted early.

Carpatica, Mixed—Free flowering, blue and white mixed, continuing in bloom the whole season; hardly perennial, 1 foot; 5c pkt.

Media, Mixed (Canterbury Bell)—Beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers; effective plants for the border or pot culture; hardy biennials. 2½ feet; 5c pkt.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**

Showy and effective garden favorites, also now extensively grown for cut flowers. No place is complete without them. Mixed annual varieties, 5c.

Burridgeanum—Crimson, with white center; 5c pkt.

Lord Beaconsfield Rich Crimson—Maroon, delicately striped and edged with gold; 10c pkt.

Fine Mixed—5c pkt.

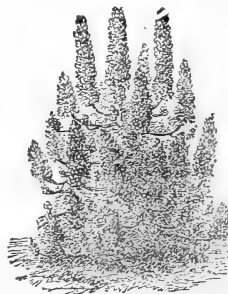
DAISY.

(Bellis.)

Charming little plants for edgings and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat petaled, white, pink; red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Sow early in hot-bed, and when large enough, transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation. Set the plants six inches apart. Tender perennial, ½ foot.

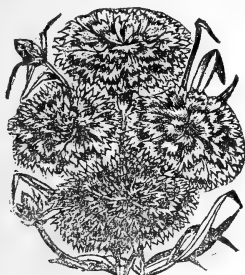
Double Daisy—Best German seed, mixed colors; 10c pkt.

White—Constant bloomer; 20c,



DELPHINIUM.*(Larkspur.)*

One of the most showy and useful plants, possessing almost every requisite for the adornment of the garden; the hardy perennials producing splendid spikes of flowers in profusion throughout the summer. If sown early they bloom the first year from seed. The hardy annuals are profuse bloomers, and succeed best if sown in the autumn or very early in the spring. Choice mixed sorts, 5c pkt.

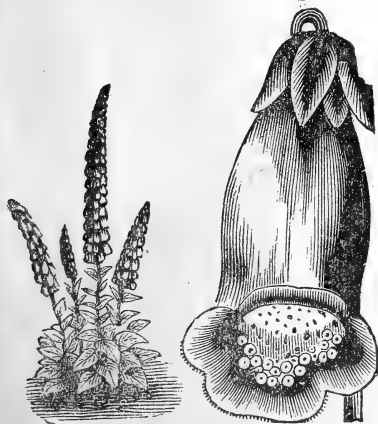
**DIANTHUS.***(Pink.)*

The family of Dianthus is by far the most useful of all the annuals and biennials, and for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of the species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

Chinese—Best double varieties mixed; 5c pkt.

Hedewigii—Large flowers, three inches in diameter; 5c pkt.

Best Dwarf Varieties—Mixed; 5c pkt.

**DIGITALIS.***(Fox Glove.)*

Ornamental plants of much beauty producing dense spikes of flowers on stems three to five feet high. The blossoms are thimble-shaped, purple, white and spotted, and very striking. Seed can be sown in spring or autumn, and large roots can be divided. Blossoms the second season. Hardy biennial; 3 feet.

Splendid Mixed—5c pkt.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.*(California Poppy.)*

Very attractive plants for beds, edgings, or masses; profuse flowering and fine cut foliage, in bloom from June till frost; hardy annual; 1 foot.

Choice Mixed—5c pkt.

HELIANTHUS.*(Sunflower.)*

Adapted for its stately growth for a background to a lawn; or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbant of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are really quite attractive. Plant the seed in Spring, where desired, and thin to four feet apart in rows. The single varieties produce a large amount of seed, which is very valuable for feeding poultry. Hardy annual.

Helianthus (*Californus fl. pl.*) Very double; 5c pkt.

Large Russian—A very tall-growing single variety, 5 to 10 feet, the seeds are sometimes used for fuel; 5c pkt.

**HOLLYHOCK.**

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of the olden time. It now ranks with the dahlia, aster, camelia, etc. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no flower is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to pure

white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet.

Mixed Double—10c pkt.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(*Gomphrena*.)

A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers, which, if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty for years. Seeds germinate slowly. Start in hot-bed or soak in warm water to soften the wooly husk. Tender annual, 2 feet.

LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of plants, of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are employed as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat effective edging. Seed should be covered lightly. Start early, under glass, and transplant or sow in open ground in May.

Mixed Varieties—5c pkt.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(*Myosotis*.)

The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star-shaped, delicate blue flowers, with white and yellow eyes. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation, and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed be sown in autumn it will succeed best, and flower early in spring. Hardy perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Dissitiflora—Earliest of all. Dark blue, very fine spring flowering variety, with large blossoms, quite distinct from any other; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; 5c. pkt.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

(*Marvel of Peru*.)

The plants are large and require four feet space; make a very pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, and remain open all night. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil, from seeds sown in open ground. Hardy annual, 2 feet.

Four O'Clock—Mixed 5c pkt.

IPOMEA.

(*Evening Glory*.)

Beautiful and exceedingly attractive, mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and of an endless number of colors, many being wondrously brilliant, and of graceful form. They are alike good for greenhouse, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, etc. They require heat in starting, and some of the varieties will not succeed out of the greenhouse.

Tender annuals, 5 feet.

Ipomea—Fine mixed, 5c pkt.

Moon Flower—10c pkt.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Mesembryanthemum *Crystallium* (*Ice Plant*.)—Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and fleshy, and appear as though covered with ice crystals, and look like rock candy; 5c pkt.



MIGNONETTE.

A well known hardy annual, producing dense semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes from three to six inches long. Is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere is perfumed. No garden should be without it. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer it will be in bloom till killed by the frost. Seeds sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected; one foot high.

Mignonette, *Golden Queen*—A new variety. The flowers are golden yellow, and powerfully fragrant; 10c pkt.

NASTURTIUM—DWARF.

(*Tropaeolum Minor*.)

Very useful for bedding, massing or ribboning. A few dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard are very brilliant and attractive,

and they are in bloom all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil



be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Mixed—5c pkt.

MIMOSA.

(Sensitive Plant.)

An interesting and curious plant, with pink flowers, well known for the irritability of its leaves and foot stalks, which droop at the slightest touch. The plant is most irritable in the greatest heat, and if the upper branches be touched they droop, touching the lower one, the whole plant will appear as if dying. Start in hot beds in pots, and transplant in a warm situation, six inches apart. Tender annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Mimosa, Pudica—5c pkt.

NOLANA.

Beautiful, free flowering, trailing plants, with convolvulus-like flowers; excellent for rustic work or hanging baskets; showy also for borders. Tender annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Nolana—Mixed, 5c pkt.

OXALIS.

A splendid class of plants, with brilliant colored flowers, suitable either for greenhouse decoration, rock work, or rustic baskets out doors. Half hardy perennials, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Oxalis, Rosea—A neat, erect plant with bright, rose colored flowers; 10c pkt.

Valdiviana—A compact, growing variety, with sweet scented, bright, yellow flowers; 10c pkt.

Mixed Varieties, 10c pkt.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and abundance of their large, terminal flowers, completely hiding the foliage. The blossoms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. For masses of separate colors and for cutting bouquets they are unsurpassed. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring, or plants may be started in hot beds and transplanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Flore Albo—Pure white; 5c pkt.

Carmine Queen—5c pkt.

Fine Mixed—5c pkt.



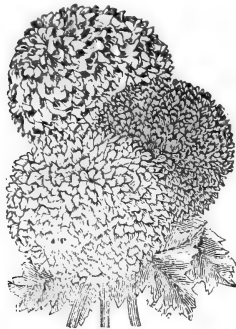
PORTULACA.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, brilliant colored portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual $\frac{3}{4}$ foot.

The double varieties of this plant are most beautiful. The blossoms are about one and one-half inches across, perfectly double and of many colors. Not all the

plants will be double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

Double Mixed—5c pkt.



POPPY.

A showy and easily cultivated hardy annual, with large, brilliant colored flowers, growing freely in any garden soil, and producing a fine effect in large clumps or mixed beds. Sow early in the spring where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting; 2 feet.

Poppy, Pæony Flowered—We have a superb strain of these with flowers as fine as the largest double dahlias; the colors are distinct and range from red to pure white; 5c pkt.

Danebroj—A very desirable and showy novelty, producing large, single flowers of a brilliant scarlet, with a large silvery white spot on each petal, thus forming a white cross; 10c pkt.

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy; double flowers, of various colors; 5c pkt.

PANSY.

(*Viola Tricolor*.)

These lovely flowers are favorites with all not only for the brilliancy and variety of the colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-beds early in the spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October will bloom the following spring. Hardy biennial.

Giant Trimardeau—Enormous size, annual; 15c pkt.

Ozier or Blotched—Rich and varied colors; 15c pkt.

Quadricolor—Upper petals sky-blue, annual, 10c pkt.

Lord Beaconsfield—Deep purple violet annual; 10c pkt.

Emperor William—Ultramarine blue, violet eye, annual; 10c pkt.

Snow Queen—Pure satiny white, annual; 15c pkt.

Faust, or King of the Blacks—Almost coal black, annual; 10c pkt.

Violet—Margined with white, annual; 10c pkt.

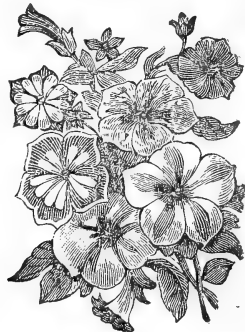
Striped and Mottled Varieties—Very fine annual; 19c pkt.

Dark Purple—Very rich, deep color, annual; 10c pkt.

Silver Edged—Dark purple, white border, annual; 10c pkt.

Azure Blue—Very fine, annual; 10c pkt.

Fine Mixed—5c pkt.



PETUNIA.

For out door decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until killed by frost; easily cultivated requiring rich soil and a sunny situation. Of late years the single striped, mottled and double varieties have been greatly improved; hardy annuals, 1½ feet.

Large Flowering Double—20c pkt.

Fine Mixed—Annual; 5c pkt.

Extra Fine Mixed—All colors, annual; 10c pkt.

SWEET PEAS—*Lathyrus Odoratus*.

Beautiful, fragrant, free flowering climbing plants, continuing in bloom all summer; valuable for training on trellis work, covering rough fences, etc. Hardy annuals.

Mixed—All colors, 5c pkt.

STOCKS—(German Ten Weeks.)

The stock has for many years been a general favorite, but of late years the Germans have grown them in such perfection that they are considered almost



indispensable where fine display is wanted. The seed is grown with such great care that a very large proportion of double flowers are produced from the seed, and of great fragrance and beauty. Half hardy annuals, 1 to 1½ feet.

Double German Ten Weeks—Fine mixed; 5c pkt.

Brompton—Blooms well in winter; flower very fragrant. Half hardy biennial; 1½ feet high. Six best colors mixed; 10c pkt.

Emperor of Perpetual—The magnificent spikes of bloom are very rich and attractive, and for individual specimens are unequalled. Tender perennial 1½ feet high. Twelve most beautiful colors mixed; 10c pkt.

Racineus (Caster Oil Bean) Borboniesis—Handsome foliage, 15 feet high; 5c pkt.

Gibsoni Marabilis, Dwarf—Four feet high; 5c pkt.

Gibsoni Coccinea—Bronze color, 12 feet high; 5c pkt.

Sanguineus—Red stalks, scarlet fruit, 6 feet high; 5c pkt.

SALVIA.

The *Salvia* or flowering sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of fiery red, crimson and blue and continues in blossom in open ground till frost when the plants can be removed to the house, and will continue to bloom for a long



time. Start the hot bed and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart. Tender annual, 3 feet.

Salvia, Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Vivid scarlet, 3 feet; 10c pkt.

Patens—Purest deep blue; 15c pkt.

**SWEET WILLIAM—*Dianthus Barbatus*.**

For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring in open ground, and will blossom in August and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better, and seed should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet.

Fife Mixed—5c pkt.

Mixed Double—Perfectly double, and a great variety of colors; 5c pkt.

VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated or more eagerly sought after, than the verbenæ, and no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. The white is pure, the crimson and scar-



let so vivid and the purple so deep, while the striped are so conspicuous that they are very desirable. They flower perfectly well from seed sown in early spring. Tender perennial trailer, 1 foot.

Hybria—Mixed, half hardy perennial; 10c pkt.

Extra Fine Mixed—Named varieties, half hardy perennials; 20c pkt.

Scarlet Defiance—Very bright, half hardy perennial; 15c pkt.

White—A fine pure strain, half hardy perennial; 15c pkt.

VINCA.

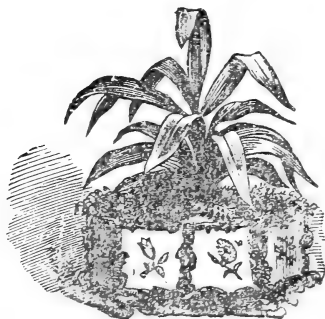
A genus of free-flowering greenhouse perennial, with glossy green foliage and beautiful circular flowers. If sown early under glass and transplanted in a warm situation, they will bloom in the summer and autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Tender perennial, 2 feet.

Mixed, Red and White—5c pkt.

ZINNIA.

Double Zinnias are quite an acquisition to our list of garden favorites; of branching habit and splendid brilliant colored double flowers, rivaling the Dahlia in beauty and form. The seed can be sown early in the hot-bed, and transplanted or sown later in open ground; half hardy annuals; 2 feet.

Double Mixed—Very fine; 10c.



GENERAL COLLECTION

—OF—

Plants, Vines and Bulbs,

✂ All Plants 10c. Each Except Otherwise Priced. ✂

Our Plants are carefully grown and will give good satisfaction if properly cared for. Everything in the collection sent by Mail or Express at prices given.

No orders in this department filled for less than twenty cents.

We would advise the getting up of club orders and have your plants sent by express. All club orders to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS, we will send SIX DOLLARS WORTH of Plants, Vines or Bulbs; also put in extra plants to help pay expressage.

Our plants are grown right here in Kansas: thus we can send you better plants, in better condition than anything you can send east for and have sent out by mail.

Whenever ordering Plants to the amount of One Dollar or over, have them sent by express, if possible; you will receive larger plants and in fresher condition.

Anthericum Vittatum.

Ornamental foliage plant, with low narrow leaves, striped green and white, easy of culture; 15c. each.

Abutilons (or Flowering Maple.)

Nice plants for house culture, beautiful bell-shaped flowers; four kinds, white, pink, red and yellow; strong plants. 15c each.

Achyranthus.

Bright foliage plants for house or garden.

Alternantheras.

Beautiful variegated foliage plants, splendid for bordering beds and walks.

Achania Malvaviscus.

Large, heart-shaped leaves, bright red fuchsia shaped flower; 15c each.

Alyssum.

Dwarf growing plant, giving an abundance of small white sweet-scented flowers, splendid for bouquet work.

Ageratum.

Cope's Gem—Dwarf growing, blue flowers, profuse bloomer.

Begonias.

Alba Perfecta—Foliage like the Rubra; white flowers.

Alba Picta—Narrow leaved, glossy green, spotted white, flowers white.

Argentia Guttata—Large, green, pointed leaf with small white dots; flowers white, very fine; 20c each.

Bruantii—Glossy green foliage, white flowers
Bertha—Olive green foliage, currant red flowers; 15c each.

Compta—Leaves 5 to 6 inches long, satin green with silver tinge along midrib; flowers white; 20c each.

Feastii—Low-growing, round leaves, bluish flowers on long stems.

Hybrida Multiflora—Small leaves, pink flowers in trusses like grapes.

Metalica—Dark metallic green leaves with red veins; very fine; 25c each.

Manicata—Very large leaves, light green smooth leaf; flowers bluish; 25c each.

Macrophyllum—Large leaves, olive green on upper side, red on under side; flowers bluish on very long stem; one of the best; 25c each.

McBethie—Very deeply serrated leaves; white flowers.

Rubra—Rich green, long leaves, flowers scarlet; 15c each.

Robusta—Small foliage, pink flower.

Semper Florence—(*Gigantia Rosea*)—Large leaves, flowers cardinal red; 25c each.

Sanderson—Constant bloomer, red flowers.

Weltonensis—Beautiful foliage, pink flowers.

Zebrina—Striped leaves.

Rex Begonias—20c each.

Calla Ethiopica.

One of the best bulbs for winter flowering; (let rest in summer); 15 to 25c each. Large bulbs, 50 to 75c each.

Cannas.

Large leaved, tropical looking plants.

Bronze Leaved—Yellow flowers; 15c each.

Emily Leclair—Flowers yellow, red spots; 25c each.

Revol Massot—Carmine red flowers; 20c.

Anton Chantin—Bright orange scarlet flowers; very fine; 20c each.

Cactus.

Cerus Grandiflorus, (or night blooming); 25c to \$1.00.

King Cactus—Large red flowers; 25c to \$1.00.

Crab Cactus—Shell-pink flowers; 10c to 30c.

A very large pink flower (fine); 25c to \$1.00.

Candytuft.

Hardy, white flowers; 15c each.

Carnations.

Profuse bloomers. Spring prices 10c each.

Annie Webb—Very dark red.

Buttercup—Yellow. 15c each.

Portia—Scarlet.

Tidal Wave—Dark pink.

Silver Spray—Pure white.

The foregoing are all very fragrant flowered. Strong plants in the fall, 25c to 40c each.

Cyperus Alternifolia.

Umbrella-plant—Very ornamental; 15c each.

Aspidistra 'Lurida' var.

Leaves bright green with white stripes; 20c to 25c each.

Cinnamon Vine.

Bulbs 5c each or 6 for 25c.

Chrysanthemums.

SPRING PRICES.

Annie Thorp—White, curling into a ball.

Ben de Or—Golden yellow, twisted petal.

Bertholdi—Light maroon.

Blanche Niege—Large white.

Christmas Eve—White (very late.)

Commotion—Large balls of pink. 20c each.

Cullingfordi—Mahogany crimson.

Duchess—Rich deep red-tinged yellow.

Elaine—White (early).

Ed Audignier—Maroon red, very large.

Emp. of India—Very large, white.

Fannie Black—Large light pink.

Galathea—Silver pink.

G. F. Moseman—Buff outside, red within; 15c.

Golden Rod—Golden yellow.

Gorgeous—Large yellow (early).

Gloriosum—Canary yellow (early),

Kioto—Deep yellow; 15c each.

Lady Selbourne—White, large and loose.

Lady St. Clair—Creamy white, incurved.

Leopard—Rich mauve, spotted white; 15c.

Lillian Bird—Pale pink, very large; 15c.

Mrs. Boyer—Silvery lilac.

Maderine—Indian red.

Miss Alice Broome—Rich crimson and yellow. 15c each.

Mad. Heal—Small white flower (earliest).

Pres. Garfield—Bright crimson.

Snowball—Pure white (late).

Innocence—Small white (loveiy).

Duke of Berwick—Creamy white (loose).

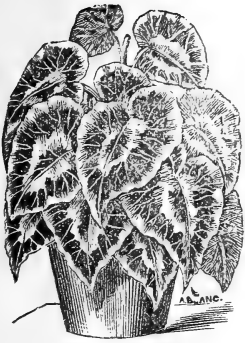
Mrs. Frank Thomyson—Rosy lilac (one of the largest); 20c each.

Mrs. Langtry—Finest white; 20c each,

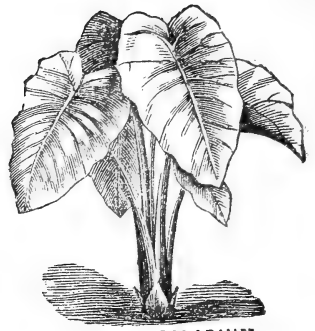
Lucrece—Beautiful, incurved, white fragrant flowers. 15c each.

Mrs. Blanc—Rosy lilac.

Voluntier—Blush, forming a perfect ball.



REX BEGONIA.



CALADIUM.



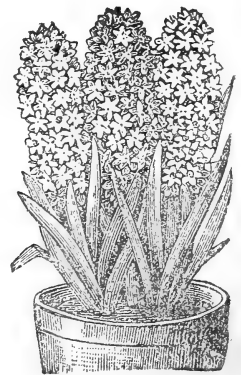
GERANIUMS.



GLADIOLUS.



DAHLIAS.



HYACINTH.

Coleus.

- Antoine**—Leaves crimson, purple and gold.
Acma—Maroon, purple, green and brown.
Clymax—Crimson center, green edge.
Crystal—Green foliage; mottled pink, red and black.
Eveline—Creamy white, purple veins.
Golden Bedder—Gold with red midrib.
Garfield—Maroon, mottled with white, green and red.
J. Y. Murkland—Center carmine, with yellow and green border.
John Goode—Light yellow, speckled green.
Kentish Fire—Crimson, carmine and green.
Louisa Beck—Red.
Mrs. Barr—Green, Brown and yellow crinkled foliage.
Midnight—Dark, serrated foliage.
Ruby—Carmine center, with maroon; border red.

iticulata—Pea-green, golden netting.

Spotted Gem—Very fine.

Theodora—White, pink and green.

Beauty of St. John's Wood—Red, with yellow.

Speciosa—Dark green, creamy center.

Joe Hooker—Bright red, mottled with black.

James Barnshaw—Striped and Mottled.

Negro—Dark purple.

Progress—mottled, very lovely.

Henry Dreer—Red, black, green and brown; 15c each.

Black Butterfly—Most beautiful; 15c each.

Velvet Mantle—Red center edged brown and green.

Rag Carpet—Heart-shaped, creamy white center, green edge.

Williams—Center carmine red, green edge.

Vaughan—Pink with creamy white, green edge \$1.00 per doz.

Dahlias

Solid roots, all colors; 50c to 25c each.

Farfugiums.

Thick leaves, spotted with yellow; 25c each.

Funkia.

Hardy; known as the "Day Lily," white; 25c.

Feverfew.

Splendid bedding plant, small white flowers in profusion.

Fuchsias—(Single.)

- Arabella**—Whith tube - - corolla, rose.
Aurora Superba—Salmon tube " orange.
Black Prince—Carmine tube " carmine.
Charming—Crimson tube, - " dark.
Chas. Blanc— " " " " amaranth.
Speciosa—Blush tube, - " scarlet.
Frezia Bulbs, in the fall, 5c each, six for 25c.

Fuchsias (Double.)

- Elm City**—Crimson tube, - corolla purple.
Colonel Domine—red tube, " white.
 15c each.
Pres. Gunther—Crimson tube " blue.
White Lady— " " " " white.
 15c each.

Gladiolus.

Good bulbs, all shades, 10c and 15c each.

Geraniums—(Double.)

- Alba Perfecta**—White.
A. a Gray—Salmon, pink tint.
Crimson Velvet—Velvety crimson; 15c each.
Dr. Phinney—Intense deep scarlet.
Earnest Lauth—Purplish crimson.
Fleece of White—Large truss.
H. Cannall—Orange scarlet.
James Vick—Flesh shaded orange; 15c each.
LaFayette—Dark rose.
Louis Boutard—Salmon.
Mrs. E. G. Hill—Blush.
Mad. Baltet—White.
Mons. Lowagie—Orange scarlet.
Golden Dawn—Dazzling orange scarlet; 15c.
Glorie de France—White, dark salmon center; 15c each.
Henrie Beaurier—Salmon, light edge.
Mary Hill—Lovely pink, 15c each.
Heteranth—Vermilion red, very large truss; 15c each.
B. Duranteau—Deep purple and crimson; 20c each.
LaFavorite—Extra fine, white; 15c each.
Bataclan—Purple, shaded crimson.
M. A. Hunt—Beautiful scarlet.
White Swan—Pure white; 15c each.

Geraniums—(Single.)

Annie Dick—Salmon.

Coquette—Light pink.

Apple Blossom—White, red eye.

Chalemel Lecour—Dark crimson.

John M. Clay—Scarlet, white eye.

John Salter—White, large salmon eye.

Leviathan—Crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion.

Golden Queen—Salmon.

M. Christine—Dark Pink.

P. L. Courier—Vermillion red, large truss.

Perle—Pure white; 15c each.

Snowflake—White.

Sam Sloan—Velvety crimson.

S. B. Williams—Salmon, large pips, 15c each.

W. C. Bryant—Lovely scarlet.

Ralph—Maroon red.

Geraniums—(Variegated.)

Sel eroi—Green leaf, white edge.

Cloth of Gold—Leaves yellow, green center.

Happy Thought—Leaves dark green, center cream.

Prince Bismarck—Yellow leaf, brown zone.

Geranium Ivies.

Jean de Arc—Double White 15c each.

Anna Phitzer—Semi-double, pink (large).

H. Choisel—Salmon pink.

Mad. Therbaut—Beautiful rose color; 15c.

Fragrant Geraniums.

Mrs. Taylor—Scarlet spotted flowers.

Dr. Livingston—Fine cut leaf.

Rose—Two varieties, fine and coarse leaf.

Balm—Very large leaf.

Nutmeg Scented.

Hibiscus.

Splendid plants, with dark green leaves, and very strong flowers, single and double scarlet; single and double salmon flowered; 15c to 25c each.

Heliotrope.

White Lady—White.

Bruant—Purple.

Jersey Beauty—Blue.

Mad. Lewington—Dark purple.

Ivies.

Glechoma Hederaca—Variegated; 15c each. Also English, Kenilworth, and Parlor; 10c each.

Hoya Carnosa (or Wax Plant.)

A lovely vining plant, with thick dark green leaves, and most lovely sweet scented flowers. Price 20c, 30c and 50c each.

Impatiens Sultana.

A constant bloomer; 15c each.

Maderia.

(Roots) fine for trellises.

Lantanas.

There is no plant that will give better satisfaction, and a constant bloomer; four varieties, White, Pink, Orange and Yellow flowered, 10c and 15c each.

Oxalis.

Ortega, or tree—Yellow flowers.

Tuberous Rooted—White and pink.

Bulbs for winter flowering, single and double yellow, and rose flowered, 5c each.

Paris, or Marguerite Daisies.

Flowers white with yellow dish.

Peperomia.

A lovely little foliage plant; 15c each.

Manettia Bicolor.

A rapid growing vine, flowers scarlet; 35c.

Othona.

Very fine for hanging baskets, yellow flowers.

Oleanders.

Double pink and double White 20c and 25c each; double yellow (new) 50c each.

Primrose—(Chinese.)

All colors (plants in the fall); 20c each.

Petunias—(Double.)

In variety, 10 and 15c each.

Pansies.

50c per doz. All shades.

Pothos Aurea.

A trailing vine, with large green leaves, striped and mottled with yellow; new, very fine; 25c.

Rosemary.

Shrubby fragrant plants.

The Queen of Flowers.

Tea Roses (or monthly bloomers)

SPRING PRICES. EACH.

American Beauty—Very dark pink —extremely fragrant, one of the finest (hardy).....	20c
Cath Mermet—Finest pink.....	10c
La France—Silvery Pink (hardy).....	10c
Mad. Hoste—Light Canary.....	10c
Perle des Jardens—Finest Yellow (grand).....	10c
The Bride—Finest white.....	10c
Adam—Rosey flesh,—large, (hardy).....	10c
Coquette de Lyon—Large yellow.....	10c
Mme Welche—Light canary, shaded amber.....	10c
Mme. Joe Schwartz—Creamy white, shaded with rose—one of the best (hardy)	
Mme. M. de Bourg—White, outer edge of petals, shaded pink, (lovely).....	10c
Maria Van Houtte—Pale yellow.....	10c
Marie Gullotte—Large white, a splendid rose, both in bud and o en flower (hardy).....	10c
Marquise de Vivenes—White and gold.....	10c
shaded to crimson, very fragrant.	
Queen Scarlet—Dazzling crimson scarlet profuse bloomer; best of its color, (hardy).....	10c
The Queen—Pure white.....	10c
Valley Chamoinix—Light yellow, shaded darker in center, very fine.....	10c
Clothilda Soupert—Lovely blush rose, one of the very best bloomers, and finest of all the Polyanthe Roses.....	10c
Fall prices 25c to 40c each, <i>strong bushes</i> .	
[Hardy, means that they will live out doors through the winter, if <i>mulched with straw</i> or <i>hay</i> .]	

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white; 15c each.

Anna de Deisbach—Shell pink, a most superb rose; 20c each.

Capt. Christy—Very large, white, deep blush center; 20c each.

Dinsmore—Bright red, extra fine; 20c each.

Gen Jacquiminot—Rich crimson; 15c each.

Giant des Battles—Dark red; 15c each.

John Hopper—Pink; 15c each.

Magna Charta—Large pink; 15c each.

Prince Camil Rhohan—Dark velvety crimson, magnificent; 20c each.

La Rena—Pink shaded; one of the best.

Fall prices 25c to 35c each.

Roses Climbing.

Prairie Queen—Pink cupped flower, strong grower; 15c each.

Baltimore Belle—Blush; 15c each.

rs Hovey—White, 15c each.

Seven Sisters—Blush and shaded; 15c.

Mrs. Gunnell—Dark pink, 15c each.

Fall price 25c.

Smilax.

(In the fall; 15c each.

Senseveria Zebrina.

A very ornamental foliage plant; 30c each.

Sword Fern.

For hanging baskets; 26c.

Salvia.

Splendens—Scarlet flowers.

Compacta—Larger scarlet flowers, compact bush; 15c each.

Isaachan—Creamy white flowers, variegated scarlet.

Saxifragia Sarmentosa.

Strawberry Geranium.

Sedum Pulchelum.

For hanging baskets, yellow flowers.

Tradescantia.

Plain green; green and white striped; multi-color.

Tropaeolium, or Nasturtium.

Single and double.

Tuberose, Pearl (Double.)

Per dozen 25c.

Vinca.

Shrubby plants constantly in bloom, white, white with red eye and purple flowers.

Vinca, or Perininkle Vine.

Dark green and yellow leaves, blue, trumpet-shaped flowers, in spring, lovely for brackets or hanging baskets; 10c and 15c each.

Nicotiana (or Star of Bethlehem)

A plant with large green leaves, producing long stems of pure white star shaped flower, very fragrant, easy of culture; price 10c each.

Violets.

Single blue, double blue, and white.

Verbenas in Variety.

Myrtle.

Hardy evergreen. Very fine for cemetery planting.

Moneywort.

Rapid running vine.

Stone Crop.

Bearing a profusion of pinkish flowers in September; perfectly hardy.

Gillardia.

Hardy, produces an abundance of handsome flowers all summer. 15c each.

Hollyhock.

Double, white, pink, yellow, red and black, 20c each.

Fern Leaved Parsley.

Clematis.

Jackmanii—Star-shaped, blue and purple flowers, about six inches in diameter, free bloomer until frost. Two-year-old plants, 75c.

Dutchess of Edinburg—Large, double, white flowers. Two-year-old plants, \$1.00 each.

Coccinnia—Scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, with curious seed pods; 25c each.

Virginica—White flowers, fragrant, downy tufts of seed pods, 25c each.

Flamula—Rapid growing, small, white flower, very fragrant; 25c each.

Pæonies.

Double white, red, pink, bluish, blooming roots; 25c each.

Pelargoniums,

or Lady Washington Geraniums—20c each.

Plumbago.

Blue flowered, hardy; 25c each.

Acquilegia.

Hardy, blue, white and brown.

Allegheny Vine.

Very pretty, rapid climbing vine.

Bergamot.

Perfectly hardy.

Mint.

Variegated leaved, hardy.

HARDY SHRUBS.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—Hardy, single,

Syringa—Hardy; sweet scented, 20c each; double flowered; 25c each.

Snowball—25c each.

Wegelia—Pink flowers; 20c each.

Spirea—Van Houttee, rose sets of white flowers, 25c each; pink flowers, 15c each.

Achillea—Hardy, small, white, flowering plant, fine for cemetery planting.

If you should wish some plant, vine or bulb not in this list, write us before ordering elsewhere. We carry one of the largest collection of plants in Kansas.

Crandal Currant—Profuse yell w flowers, large black fruit; 15c each.

Dentzia—Crenatta, lovely trusses of white flowers; 15c each.

Spirea Japonica—Produces its scarlet flowers in early spring before leaving; 25c each.

Honeysuckles—White and scarlet trumpet.

Wisteria—Blue flowered; 15c each.

Akebia Vine—Brown flowers; rapid growing; 20c each.

Trumpet Vine—20c each.

BULBS.

Candidum (or St. Joseph) Lily—Perfectly hardy, abundance of pure white, extremely fragrant flowers, in June; 15 and 25c each.

Harrissii or Easter Lily—(Lovely); good bulbs, in the early Fall; 30 each.

Hyacinths—Single all colors, double all colors, choicest imported, prices, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 15c each.

Double white (very fine) 20c each.

Bulbs for bedding out in the Garden ready from April to Nov., 6c each; 60c per doz.

Tulips—Sept., Oct., and November, named 5c, 8c, and 10c each; mixed with all colors; 35c per doz

Narcissus—White and yellow, single and double flowered, one of the most satisfactory bulbs grown. 10c each; Sept. Oct. and Nov.

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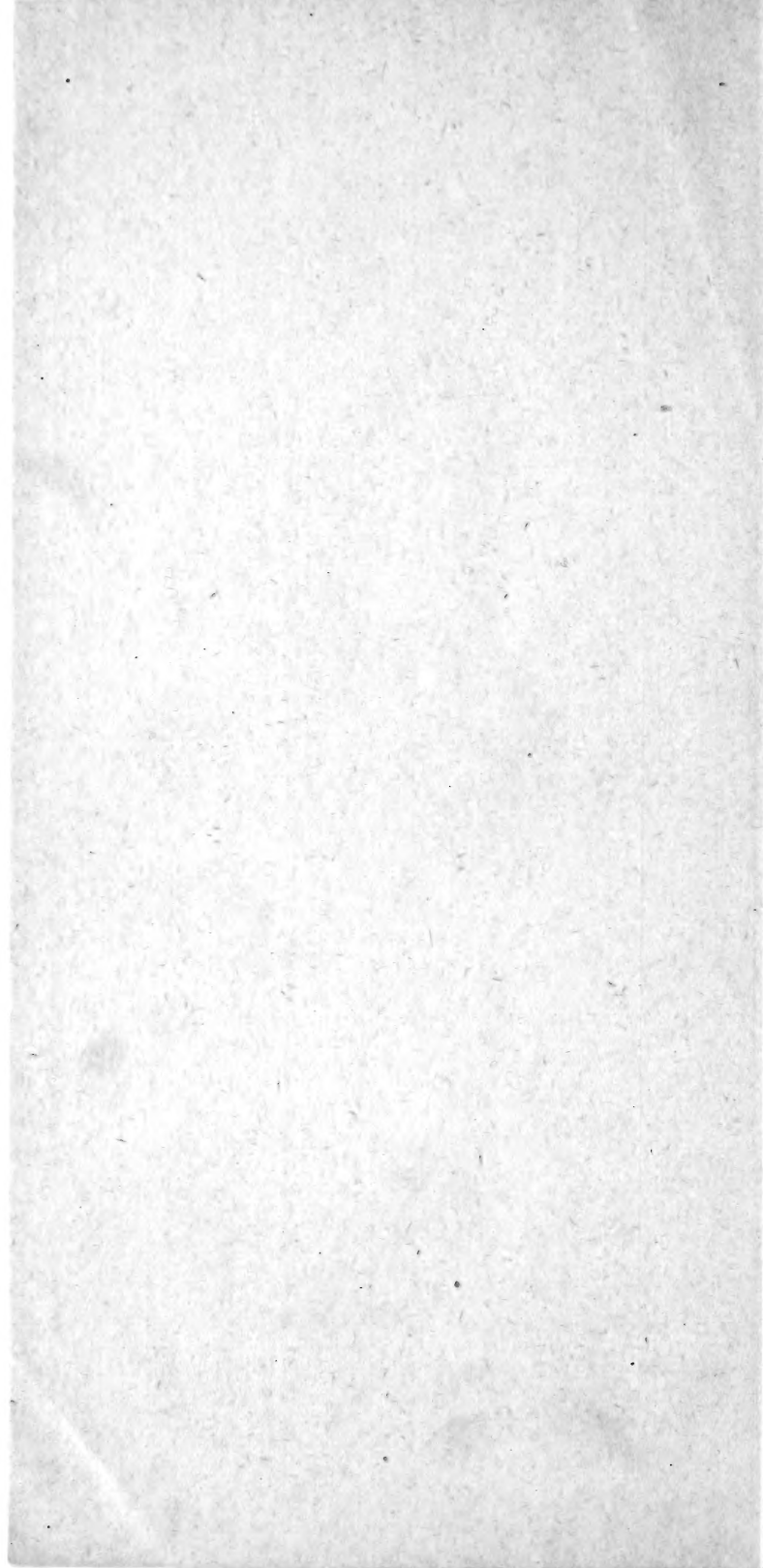
Total.

189

Bushels	Quarts	Pints	Pounds	Ounces	Pkgs
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